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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Friday, rain early, cloudy later (temp. 7-9 (45-48). Saturday, cloudy, possible rain. LONDON: Friday, cloudy, possible rain. Temp. 6-9 (43-48). Saturday, cloudy. CHAMPEL: Friday, rain. Temp. 11-17 (52-61). NEW YORK: Friday, rain. Temp. 3-11 (37-52).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

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Damaging Tapes Said to Threaten Pretoria Cabinet

By John F. Burns
JOHANNESBURG, March 8 (NYT) — What were two of South Africa's best-known men doing in a Paris-area hotel Tuesday, and what could mean for the future of their nation?
After examining their nation's newspapers yesterday, many South Africans were asking themselves those and other questions about a scandal that continues to dominate their national life. From small beginnings, the scandal has grown to the point where some of those involved are threatening to bring down the government by disclosing everything they know.
The encounter in Paris featured two men who have been at the center of a scandal from the start. One was Gen. Hendrik van den Bergh, former head of the country's Bureau for State Security, who retired at an early age of the affair. The other was Eschel Rhoodie, who was the top civil servant in the powerful Information Ministry until he, too, was brought down by the scandal and went into exile in Europe and South America.
The meeting, at the Hotel Solitel at Charles de Gaulle Airport, followed hurriedly arranged flight to Europe by Gen. van den Bergh, who told reporters that his purpose in taking the trip was to stop Mr. Rhoodie from making public 45 hours of secret tape recordings. Although no one has said what the recordings involved, the general said they would be enough, made public, to force the resignation of Prime Minister Pieter Botha.

Agreement Reached
When the meeting ended at dawn, Gen. van den Bergh indicated that he and Mr. Rhoodie had reached an agreement, ratified by lawyers, that would be made public later in the week. The general gave no details, but reportedly spoke of an "agreed delay in publication," implying that the understanding would only postpone, not prevent, the revelations that Mr. Rhoodie has threatened.
Whatever the threat implied, it is being taken seriously by senior government officials, who have described Mr. Rhoodie's tactics as blackmail. The 44-year-old former civil servant is reported to have written recently to Prime Minister R.F. Botha to offer his silence. In return, Mr. Rhoodie reportedly asked for immunity from prosecution, a public apology from the Minister Botha and the freeing of property seized by the government during an investigation of charges that Mr. Rhoodie used secret funds to finance personal real-estate deals.
Prime Minister Botha has assured Parliament that no deals will be made with Mr. Rhoodie. Instead, he has urged the flamboyant former spy player to return to South Africa and to tell all that he knows to a judicial commission that is reviewing the scandal in secret. In an interim report in December, the commission urged that steps be taken to prosecute Mr. Rhoodie, among others, on charges of misappropriation of public funds.
So far, no one has been prosecuted. But immediately after the commission's report was made public, the government announced that Mr. Rhoodie's passport had been canceled. Because Mr. Rhoodie left the country immediately after his testimony before the panel, at a time when his



Each riot policeman is taken away on supermarket cart after being shot by sniper in the northern industrial town of Denain. Nine members of squad guarding the town's police headquarters were hit by .22-rifle bullets after a day in which protesting steelworkers clashed with police.

Snipers Hit Nine Riot Police

By Joseph Fitchett
PARIS, March 8 (IHT) — In the violent protest yet against government plans to cut back the steel industry, hundreds of steelworkers in Denain, a town in northern France, battled police last night and today.
In the clashes were a dozen policemen and scores of protesters, many of whom were armed with Molotov cocktails, crowbars and slingshots throwing ball bearings.

Hague Accepts Luns on Nazis

THE HAGUE, March 8 (Reuters) — Premier Andreas van Agt said today that the government accepts the explanation of NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns that he never had any sympathy for the Dutch Nazi movement despite belonging to it in the 1930s.
The premier said during an emergency debate in parliament that the government would also accept that Mr. Luns was enrolled as a member by his brother, so long as there was no proof to the contrary.
Parliament rejected by 62 votes to 58 a motion by the opposition Socialist Party calling for further investigations into the membership of Mr. Luns in the National Socialist Movement between 1933 and 1936.



President Carter and President Anwar Sadat wave to spectators along Cairo motorcade route.

Vietnam Charges Looting, Destruction

China Troop Pullback Confirmed

By Henry Kamm
BANGKOK, March 8 (NYT) — Western analysts said today that Chinese troops were withdrawing from Vietnam, destroying bridges, rail and road facilities, and other installations as they retreated toward the border.
The reports were given support today by Hanoi radio broadcasts, which continued to accuse China of acts of war, burning and looting of property, and destruction of houses and a hospital.
The analysts reported that Vietnamese troops were not harassing the retreat. In the analysis view, Vietnam's forces have been so depleted and are so exhausted and short of supplies that they are unable to offer significant resistance or launch a successful pursuit. The analysts reported, however, that a major movement of troops and supplies from the south toward the border was under way, despite the Chinese withdrawal. They said that Vietnam was moving men, equipment and supplies by road, rail, air and ship.
The analysts believe that the Vietnamese regional border troops, who bore the brunt of the fighting that began Feb. 17, have suffered such heavy casualties and have been so disorganized by the invasion that their replacement with regular troops has become a necessity, even if the war is drawing to an end.
During the height of the battle for the provincial capital of Lang Son, which was captured by Chinese troops last weekend, Vietnam put one regular division into the struggle, as well as armor and artillery support units. They were no more successful than the provincial irregulars in keeping the Chinese from taking the town.
It was after their reported victory at Lang Son, which was not admitted by Hanoi, that the Chinese announced their intention to withdraw. Analysts presume that this was, in effect, a message to Vietnam that China had the military capacity and the political will to seize any military target in Vietnam that it chose.
Analysts interpret Vietnam's intensive remanning and resupplying of the border zone in this context. They believe that, however the outcome of the fighting is judged, China has achieved a long-term diversion of Vietnamese manpower, supplies, attention and energy to its northern frontier.
The methodical Chinese campaign of destroying or damaging as much of the infrastructure of the region as possible will complicate Vietnam's task of securing its border with a nation that has become its mortal enemy and is likely to remain so as long as Vietnam remains a friend and client of the Soviet Union, diplomats here believe.
In the view generally held here by diplomats and analysts of Indo-Chinese events, China's long-term strategy is to stretch to the utmost the economic and military resources of Vietnam. These observers believe that China's analysis of Vietnam's liabilities coincides with theirs.
The liabilities are Hanoi's difficulties in integrating the former South Vietnam into its centrally planned Communist structure, the enormous economic problems and shortages exacerbated by two years of disastrous weather and bad harvests, the burden of administering Laos and dominating Cambodia, which Vietnam invaded, and the border conflict with China.
Analysts report that Vietnam's military problems in Cambodia are continuing, with forces loyal to the fallen regime of Premier Pol Pot harassing Vietnamese troops through ambushes and mines planted on the roads that carry heavy Vietnamese military traffic. The analysts said that, paradoxically, the heaviest resistance to the Vietnamese occupation is not in the region farthest from Vietnam but in Cambodia's southeastern provinces along the Vietnamese border.

By Louis B. Fleming
ANKARA, March 8 — Premier Bulent Ecevit said today that the absence of an aid commitment from the United States is discouraging other nations from offering help at a critical time in Turkey's history.
"Unless the United States comes forth with a substantial contribution, this obviously has a discouraging effect on countries with smaller means," he said.
He expressed his disappointment at the "dishearteningly slow pace" and the "unacceptable conditions" that have characterized negotiations for help since the four-power summit in January in Guadalajara promised emergency help for Turkey.
"The United States has not yet given any indication of the contribution that she may be considering, if she is considering to contribute," the premier said.
Furthermore, he said, the military support program now before the U.S. Congress falls short of Turkey's needs. "Turkey was given to understand that such aid would contain some grant aid as well but it is not included in the package," he said. "The amount is far from being enough."

Giscard Meets With Ceausescu

BUCHAREST, March 8 (Reuters) — French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing arrived today on a three-day official visit to Romania aimed at improving political and economic cooperation.
Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and his wife were welcomed with full military honors by President Nicolae Ceausescu and his wife. Thousands of Romanians, driven to the airport in buses, waved tricolors and shouted greetings and thousands more lined the route from the airport to Bucharest.
Bilateral relations and East-West détente were expected to be the dominant themes of the first round of talks.

Publication Could Resume in April

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.
LONDON, March 8 (NYT) — In a major breakthrough, negotiators in the dispute that has closed the Times of London and its sister publications for more than three months have agreed on a formula that could lead to the resumption of the paper on April 17.
The long stalemate was broken in a marathon meeting lasting until 3:30 this morning, just before the last group of employees whose unions had not come to terms were due to be dismissed, a move that all parties believed would have made a solution far more difficult. Some 1,300 workers were to have left the payroll over the weekend.
Although more than five weeks of hard bargaining almost certainly lie ahead, both the Times management and union leaders hailed the

Egypt Counterproposal Seen

Carter, Sadat Open Talks on Peace Plan

By Bernard Gwertzman
CAIRO, March 8 (NYT) — President Carter was welcomed to Egypt today by large, friendly crowds as he opened his effort to conclude the drawn-out negotiations for an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.
But as Mr. Carter and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt held their initial session tonight at the Tahrir Palace, U.S. officials expressed concern that new Egyptian proposals may make Mr. Carter's mission more difficult than some of them expected before leaving Washington last night.
A few hours before Mr. Carter's arrival aboard Air Force One, Mr. Sadat and his Cabinet discussed the latest U.S. compromise ideas — accepted by Israel on Monday — to conclude the accord.
"We have prepared our counter-proposals to the American proposals, and there will be a few changes," Egyptian Premier Mustafa Khalil said.
Mr. Carter, who clearly was buoyed by the warm reception in the streets of Cairo by crowds estimated by U.S. officials to number in the hundreds of thousands, was hoping that the Egyptian ideas would not cause a setback in the negotiations.
"Shuttle" Possible
What concerned Mr. Carter's aides was the possibility that the Egyptian ideas might raise problems for Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel, who will receive Mr. Carter on Saturday night. If Mr. Carter is not able to reconcile the Egyptian and Israeli positions on the few but persistent problems holding up the peace treaty, it is possible that U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will return here on a diplomatic "shuttle" while Mr. Carter is in Israel.
Given the political capital being expended on this trip by Mr. Carter, there seems to be little doubt that he would like to return to the United States with the agreement — first outlined at Camp David last September — signed by himself, Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin.
Before he left Washington, Mr. Carter was told by Mr. Sadat that the Egyptian leader wanted the trip

Criticizes 'Unacceptable Conditions'

Ecevit Says U.S. Delay Hurts Aid Plan

The new U.S. military aid proposal is for \$300 million including \$200 million in sales of military equipment on credit, \$98 million in credits for nonmilitary purchases and \$2 million for education and training.
Mr. Ecevit, faced with the problems of an almost bankrupt nation and continuing terrorism despite martial law in parts of the country, said that a failure of the West to offer help "inevitably" would have an impact on Turkey's foreign policy but he made no direct threat to reconsider the nation's participation in NATO.
An impasse has developed in the last week between Western nations, coordinating economic assistance for Turkey through the Office of Economic Development, and the Turkish government over the question of economic reforms in Turkey. The Western group, led by West Germany and including the United States, has insisted that Turkey agree to strict economic restraints proposed by the International Monetary Fund.
Mr. Ecevit did not say what he will do if Egypt demands changes in the treaty proposals, saying only that he would "read them." But the prime minister said

Iranian Women Protest Rules on Dress

From Wire Dispatches
TEHRAN, March 8 — Submachine guns were fired into the air today to disperse thousands of women in jeans and skirts who demonstrated outside Premier Mehdi Bazargan's office to protest pressure to wear traditional Moslem dress.
About 15,000 women dashed for cover behind buildings and parked cars when Islamic militiamen fired over their heads, witnesses said. No one was hurt, but the incident underscored the growing conflict between moderate Iranians and the Islamic fundamentalism of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.
Western clothes had been accepted attire for women in Iran's cities during the last years of the 37-year rule of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.
The demonstrators had marched to the premier's office through heavy snow shouting "Death to dictatorship" to protest the increasingly strict Islamic character of the Iranian revolution. (Photo: Page 2.)
Declaring that they would not wear the black Moslem chador (veil) that Ayatollah Khomeini has ordered women civil servants to wear, they were met by a group of 200 counter-demonstrators which tried to drown their slogans with shouts of "God is great."

Guards Fire in Air to Disperse Them

Strongest Protest
The march, on International Women's Day, was the strongest show of opposition to the ayatollah since his supporters ousted the shah's government last month. The ayatollah's supporters immediately condemned the demonstrations as having been inspired by leftists.
Ayatollah Khomeini said yesterday that women were allowed to work but should wear the chador in ministries.
The march started with a rally on the campus of Tehran University, one of the spiritual centers of the revolution. With fists clenched and chanting "We don't want another dictatorship" and "Down with Khomeini," the women marched off the campus, causing traffic

U.S. Dismisses Another Case In ITT Scandal

WASHINGTON, March 8 (UPI) — The government, saying that it could not go to trial without exposing CIA secrets, yesterday dropped its perjury case against a vice president of International Telephone and Telegraph Corp.
U.S. District Judge Aubrey Robinson dismissed the charges against Edward Gerry Jr., a senior vice president of ITT who was accused of concealing the company's efforts to influence Chile's 1970 election. Last month, the judge granted a government motion to dismiss similar charges against ITT officer Robert Berleze.
"The reason for dismissal is to protect classified national-security information from public disclosure," John Kotelly, the Justice Department's senior trial lawyer, said in the motion filed yesterday.



Premier Bulent Ecevit

Risks, Policy Aims Weighed

U.S. Controversy Over Mideast Arms Sales Widens

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON (NYT) — In the wake of the Iranian upheaval, a controversy is brewing over plans by the Carter administration to step up the sale of advanced arms to pro-Western countries on the Gulf and in the Middle East.

The administration, concerned over the implications of the crisis in Iran for the security of the world's most important oil-producing region, announced recently that it was prepared to expand its military involvement in and around the Gulf.

As part of this policy, Defense Secretary Harold Brown visited Israel and three Arab states last month and discussed several proposals for increasing the U.S. military presence, including more frequent visits by naval ships and close

cooperation on defense matters between Washington and governments in the region. But officials said that Mr. Brown found his hosts, particularly Egypt and Saudi Arabia, more interested in obtaining U.S. weapons.

This situation has confronted President Carter with a dilemma. Many officials argue that the risks attached to exporting vast amounts of military equipment to countries in the volatile region were demonstrated amply during the revolt in Iran. The administration, however, is eager to show its support for moderate Arab states.

Mr. Carter said on Feb. 27 that the administration wanted to strengthen the "capability of our friends and our allies who seek moderation and peace and stability to preserve the integrity of that region."

The administration has announced that it will respond favorably to a \$300-million arms request from Yemen and a \$140-million request from the Sudan. The White House also is expected to be sympathetic toward much larger requests from Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

But the deals with Yemen and the Sudan have already drawn fire from critics on Capitol Hill, and congressional aides predict that any attempt to increase arms exports to the area substantially would trigger a major political battle.

Background

Although the United States has given military aid and sold weapons to nations in the Middle East and on the Gulf for 30 years, the major expansion of exports occurred in the early 1970s, when the

Nixon administration came to view arms sales as a means of stopping Soviet penetration of the area. Surveying the situation in mid-1976, the staff of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee reported that U.S. arms sales to Iran were out of control and urged that more rigorous criteria be applied in approving U.S. exports.

This idea was picked up by the Carter administration. In May, 1977, the White House announced that it would impose a ceiling on annual sales to nonaligned nations and that special restraint would be used in exporting advanced weapons to nations seeking "new or significantly higher combat capability."

However, the administration found it difficult to apply this policy in Iran and Saudi Arabia. Under pressure from Shah Mohammed

Reza Pahlavi, Mr. Carter agreed in June, 1977, to provide Iran with seven advanced airborne radar planes worth \$1.2 billion. And last year, the administration agreed to sell Saudi Arabia 60 F-15 fighters as part of a \$4.8-billion package that included warplanes for Egypt and Israel.

In spite of these sales, the administration has succeeded in gradually cutting back on exports to nonaligned countries. And Iran's recent decision to cancel orders worth about \$7 billion has made it easier for the administration to grant new arms requests from Saudi Arabia and other countries in the region without exceeding its self-imposed limit.

Case for New Sales

Administration officials offer two basic arguments to justify new sales to the area. The first is that the collapse of Iran as a pillar of stability in the Gulf region has made Saudi Arabia, Egypt and other anti-Communist Arab countries much more important as potential bulwarks against Soviet military intervention. Noting that Mr. Carter has ruled out U.S. military bases in the area, defense aides maintain that the United States must depend largely on the military capacity of individual nations to protect Western oil supplies.

Aides also argue that while the United States cannot be blamed for the shah's fall, the Iranian crisis has contributed to growing doubts in the region about Washington's willingness to back its friends. Thus, the offer of arms is viewed as a signal of U.S. interest in the security of the region.

Case Against New Sales

While supporters of new sales argue that the Iranian crisis has made exports to nearby nations more necessary, opponents assert that the shah's fall demonstrates the danger inherent in such exports. Critics of new sales, such as Sen. Frank Church, the Idaho Democrat who is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, maintain that the threats facing the rapidly modernizing Gulf states have little to do with Soviet power. They also say that arms are of little use in coping with the internal strains created by the huge influx of new wealth from oil sales. To the extent that the countries are threatened by Soviet military action, the critics contend that the threat of direct U.S. action and not local build-up is the only means of influencing Moscow's behavior.

Some critics further contend that arms sales themselves can contribute to domestic instability. Some analysts say the decision by the shah to spend more than one-quarter of Iran's budget on the armed forces fed social frustration and political discontent.

Finally, opponents argue that the Iranian episode has illustrated the risks of advanced military equipment falling into the wrong hands. While the Iranian Air Force retains custody of the F-14 fighters, reports are circulating that sensitive information on the design of the planes has been stolen and given to Moscow.

Outlook

Although the White House is proceeding with new sales, officials emphasize that the Iranian pattern is unlikely to be repeated. Mr. Carter, unlike his predecessors, apparently does not view sales as a substitute for U.S. power, and the Pentagon has begun to formulate plans for establishing a permanent naval presence in the Indian Ocean.

Congressional pressure could force the administration to work harder to justify the sales, but officials doubt that this will lead to any essential change in the pattern of arms exports in the near future.

"The major impediment to pursuing a policy of real arms-sales restraint," one official said, "is the fact that we are one of several nations that transfer large amounts of hardware to the region. Until we can agree with Moscow, London and Paris on a program for cutting back, we will have to continue to play the game."

Australia Boosts Police Authority

CANBERRA, Australia, March 8 (Reuters) — Australia plans to give its domestic security service new authority to tap telephones, open mail and search homes, it was announced today.

Under legislation introduced in Parliament, similar authority also was proposed for customs and narcotic agents. Attorney General Peter Durack said that the Australian Security Intelligence Organization needed a new charter appropriate to current circumstances.

Australia faces a number of serious threats to its internal security, including persistent efforts on the part of hostile intelligence agencies to obtain intelligence from within Australia, he said. Under the government's proposals, the organization also will be responsible for investigating all activities that threaten national security.



WOMEN PROTEST IN IRAN — Iranian women march in Tehran yesterday to protest Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's order that women wear traditional Moslem veils and cast aside Western-style dress. Some women have voiced concern for the rights of women under strict Moslem law.

Potential Test of Carter Policy

China May Seek to Buy U.S. Warplanes

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG (NYT) — China quietly has expressed interest in purchasing some U.S. military aircraft and may make a formal request to Washington in the next few months to buy the planes and associated aviation technology, knowledgeable sources in the aircraft industry have disclosed.

Such an overture would test the Carter administration's policy of not selling U.S. arms to Peking to avoid appearing to favor China over the Soviet Union. The administration has said, however, that it would not object to military sales to China by U.S. allies in Europe.

According to an aviation-industry representative who recently visited China, the Chinese have shown a particular interest in buying the Lockheed C-130, a versatile four-engine military transport, and the Lockheed P-33C anti-submarine patrol plane. The Chinese reportedly also expressed interest in advanced electronic equipment produced by McDonnell Douglas Corp., which makes the F-15 fighter and the highly effective but older F-4 Phantom.

Last month, Fang Yi, China's deputy premier in charge of science and technology, visited the Los Angeles-area facilities of both Lockheed and McDonnell Douglas, presumably to inspect the civilian jet airliners, the Lockheed Tri-Star and the McDonnell Douglas DC-9 and DC-10. But Mr. Fang reportedly caught his hosts off guard by being surprisingly well-informed about the military aircraft manufactured by the two companies.

Delegations from both Lockheed and McDonnell Douglas have made several trips to China in the past few months to discuss sales of civilian planes. During one of the visits, a Chinese official approached a Lockheed representative to ask how to negotiate with the Pentagon for a military order. "They made their interest quite clear," the U.S. executive related. "We told them they could buy the L-100, the civilian version of the C-130, but they indicated they would like the C-130 itself."

The executive said that the Chinese are fully aware of Mr. Carter's UN Council Votes Against Monitors At Rhodesia Vote

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 8 (AP) — The UN Security Council today condemned Rhodesia's recent raids on black guerrilla bases in neighboring states and urged all nations not to send monitors to Rhodesia's elections, which are scheduled for April 20.

The council adopted a resolution criticizing the racialist transitional government and accusing it of trying to extend racist minority rule through the election. The council voted in March of last year to declare the elections illegal.

The resolution also called for a strengthening of economic sanctions against Rhodesia and asked a committee to submit proposals on this by March 23. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 12 to 0 after an original draft was softened on the issue of sending observers to the election. The United States, France and Great Britain abstained on the vote.

The original resolution, proposed by seven nonaligned members of the council, had called on all states not to send observers and to insure that organizations within the country do not do so.

prohibition on U.S. arms sales to China but seem to hope that the normalization of relations between Washington and Peking might lead to a relaxation of the ban.

Another possible motive for a Chinese request to buy U.S. military planes is that even if Washington is to turn it down, as seems likely, the overture could help to

create the impression in Moscow of a growing U.S.-Chinese alliance something Peking's leaders have been at pains to do.

Whatever Peking's motivation, direct request to buy U.S. military aircraft could prove very embarrassing to Mr. Carter, particularly after China's border war with Vietnam.

For three months, Mr. Rhoades stayed out of sight. Then, last week, he was traced to Quito, Ecuador. A few days later, he flew from Zurich to Nice, this time with his wife, whose passport had been withdrawn by the Pretoria government, then restored after she surrendered the deeds to property owned by the couple in South Africa, including a home in the capital.

By appearing again in public, Mr. Rhoades has confronted the government with the possibility of revelations far more damaging than anything in the report of the judicial commission, which largely limited itself to confirming what anti-government newspapers had already found.

The commission, headed by Judge Rudolph Erasmus, offered a sketchy view of the clandestine operations by which the Information Ministry, with strong backing from Gen. van den Bergh, hoped to gain domestic and international support for the government's racial policies. These primarily involved efforts to purchase or establish newspapers and magazines — such as the \$37 million that was spent to finance the Citizen, a pro-government newspaper in Johannesburg, and an unsuccessful \$11.5-million bid to gain control of a U.S. newspaper, the Washington Star.

The commission kept secret far more than it disclosed. Citing national-security considerations, it did not offer details on most of the Information Ministry's secret projects, which were said to number at least 160. Instead, it offered dam-

Saudi Arabia has refused, at least for the time being, a U.S. offer of 18 U.S.-manned F-15 fighter aircraft for temporary support at home if the Saudis should decide to go to the aid of embattled Yemen. Defense Department sources said today.

The sources said the Saudis had indicated that they did not want the F-15s, which were offered a few days ago, although they did not want to preclude accepting them in the future.

Pentagon spokesman Tom Ross said that there was no suggestion that the planes would be expected to engage in combat. He also said that the F-15s, if sent, would not be based permanently in Saudi Arabia.

The Saudis apparently wanted to see how Yemen's battle with Southern Yemen progressed, the sources said, and whether they could meet Yemen's needs without outside help.

aging characterizations of Cons. Mulder, the information minister, of Mr. Rhoades, and of Gen. van den Bergh, who was pictured as a ruthless behind-the-scenes manipulator backed by a network.

Management suspended publication of the Times, the Sun Times and three literary and educational supplements on Nov. 30 for attempts to use new, labor-saving electronic equipment met with resistance.

It had given seven-month notice of the threatened shutdown and for disruption intensified and billions of copies of Britain's most authoritative papers were lost.

Under the peace formula, Employment Secretary Bert Bush, any issues still unresolved 10 days before the April start-up would be turned over to the National Mediation Service.

DAMASCUS, March 8 (UPI) — President Ali Abdullah Salim Yemen held talks today with Hafez al-Assad about the nation's two-week war with Southern Yemen.

Col. Saleh left for Amman, Jordan, following his meeting with Syrian president. There were no immediate reports on the discussion which came after the truce mediated by Syria and Iraq appeared to have collapsed. Yemen yesterday rejected a summit and both sides have ignored appeals by mediators for a ceasefire.

In Kuwait, newspaper reports said that 2,700 Cuban troops and 150 Soviet advisers had been transferred from Ethiopia to South Yemen in the last three days to bolster its defenses in anticipation of a possible U.S.-aided attack by Yemen. U.S. officials have estimated that there already were 800 to 1,000 Soviet troops and 500 to 700 Cuban troops in Southern Yemen.

Another Kuwaiti report said that Southern Yemen's foreign minister, Mohammed Saleh Mutea, has been asked to use of Cuban and Soviet forces. "We will not hesitate to recruit troops and military experts from Cuba, Ethiopia or any other state if we are exposed to a foreign aggression," he was quoted as saying. He was quoted as saying that a meeting of Arab League foreign ministers who were discussing the conflict.

assassination of a prominent Yemeni leader, the information minister, of Mr. Rhoades, and of Gen. van den Bergh, who was pictured as a ruthless behind-the-scenes manipulator backed by a network.

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Carter, Sadat Open Talks on Compromise Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

text. Mr. Carter said that as he and Mr. Sadat rode together in an open Cadillac to the Qubba Palace, they had "repledged ourselves not to disappoint those here, in Israel, among the Palestinians, [and] among the countries also presently in a state of war, who depend on us and others to bring the long-unrealized but deeply desired state of peace to this region."

'Common Determination'

"Like you, Mr. President, I am dedicated to the cause of peace," Mr. Carter said to Mr. Sadat. "Like you, Mr. President, I am determined to persevere. Our common determination, our common determination, is written in the soil of common religious truth."

Mr. Carter said that he noticed as they drove from the airport in the motorcade that many signs said "We Believe in God." "You and I, Mr. President, believe in God," Mr. Carter said. "We believe in a God that takes different forms, but [that] its underlying message is the same: It is a message of love, of faith and of peace as we work together in the crucial discussions that are about to begin. Let us pray God, in the words of the Christian gospel, to guide our feet into the way of peace."

The negotiations had been deadlocked over disagreements on interpretations of some parts of the peace-treaty text and on how to link the peace treaty to the Camp David accord on the Palestinian Arabs.

Mr. Carter's latest ideas satisfied Mr. Begin and most of his Cabinet. The key compromise was on a target date — one year after the ratification of the peace treaty — for Egypt and Israel to conclude their negotiations on elections for Palestinian self-rule on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip. Mr. Sadat

has sought a target date for the elections themselves.

The Egyptian Cabinet's initial counterproposal may reflect an inviolable desire not to be regarded as merely following an Israeli example — or they may contain more substantive disagreements.

Mr. Sadat, in his remarks at the Qubba Palace, praised Mr. Carter

as a man whose "courage and wisdom are paralleled only by the strength of your commitment to morality and justice." But he added that while the Egyptians "prayed" for the success of his mission, they were also "firm in their dedication to a just and comprehensive peace in the area."

"We are determined to enable

our Palestinian brothers to realize their national rights and regain their freedom," Mr. Sadat added.

Officials in Washington had said that they believed the latest U.S. compromise ideas would meet Mr. Sadat's criterion for some "linkage" and not make it appear as if he were only signing a separate peace with Israel while sacrificing wider Arab goals.

Mr. Vance met with Mr. Khalil this evening to discuss the latest Egyptian ideas for about 50 minutes before Mr. Carter and Mr. Sadat conferred. U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown, who also accompanied Mr. Carter from Washington, was to meet with Egyptian military leaders to talk about future military sales that would take place after a peace treaty is signed.

Syrian Denunciation

In Damascus, Syrian President Hafez al-Assad said today that a U.S.-engineered peace treaty between Egypt and Israel would not bring peace to the Middle East. "It will not be worth the paper it is printed on," he told a mass rally.

The Palestine Liberation Organization, the umbrella grouping of the guerrilla movement, has called for a general strike tomorrow for Palestinian inside and outside Israeli-occupied territory. A general strike was also called for tomorrow by Lebanese leftist and Moslem factions supporting the PLO.

Mr. Assad vehemently attacked Mr. Sadat, accusing him of suffering from a "foreign complex." He said that Mr. Sadat "prefers everything foreign to everything Arab... [and] has stabbed the Arabs in the back."

3 Reported Slain As Police Break Honduras Strike

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, March 8 (UPI) — Hundreds of policemen sent in to break a strike at a textile plant in northern Honduras killed at least three workers and injured dozens, witnesses said yesterday.

Officials said that a broke out after the raid late Tuesday in San Pedro Sula, 160 miles north of the capital, causing an estimated \$10 million in damage.

Witnesses said that the incident began when 400 workers struck to press demands that included the firing of the plant's personnel chief and two watchmen. Union officials had accused the three of mistreatment and abuse of workers.

Three hours after the strike began, witnesses said, hundreds of policemen broke into the plant, swinging their clubs and firing dozens of tear gas canisters. The workers reportedly fought back.

In a national television and radio address after the raid, the government said that the strike was part of a "subversion, agitation and provocation plot aimed at creating a climate of instability and insecurity." It warned workers, students, teachers and foreigners not to involve themselves in anti-government activities "because the armed forces are ready to maintain, at all cost, order and social tranquility."

Mobutu Orders Deluxe Shield

LIEGE, Belgium, March 8 (Reuters) — President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire has bought a gold-plated, bulletproof vest, the Belgian manufacturers of the item said today.

A spokesman for the Robert Zume company said that the vest, weighing 10 pounds, was one of four ordered recently by the Zairean Embassy in Brussels. The company would not reveal the cost.

White Strikers Face Lockout at S. Africa Mines

JOHANNESBURG, March 8 (UPI) — A nationwide wildcat strike by white miners seeking to prolong white supremacy in the mines entered its second day today with the bulk of the workers ignoring management threats of a lockout.

The white miners walked off their jobs yesterday to protest government moves that would eradicate the white monopoly on the higher-paid jobs in the mines.

The crux of the dispute was a pending government report that was widely expected to offer blacks greater job opportunities in the mines by allowing them to have jobs that previously went exclusively to white miners.

Mining officials said that a few of the 10,000 men estimated to be involved in the walkouts returned to work for the morning shift today. But they said that some miners left again after being told that they had lost their seniority and the accumulated benefits by their strike action.

Ronnie Webb, president of the multiracial Trade Union Council, urged the mining companies not to give in to the demands by the white miners, because of the impact that such a move would have abroad. "Our total foreign trade, including mineral exports, and South Africa's national survival is at stake," he said.

Fire Kills Nine in India

NEW DELHI, March 8 (AP) — Fire yesterday swept through a slum area of Vishakhapatnam, a port city on India's east coast, killing nine persons and razing nearly 2,000 thatched-roof huts, the United News of India reported.

Iran Women Protest Rules

(Continued from Page 1)

that abortion will be banned except when the mother's health is in danger. But an official statement has been issued to deny rumors that contraceptive pills were being banned.

Right to Divorce

After the shah's family protection law was suspended, Ayatollah Khomeini had to reassure women that they would still have the right to divorce. The law was one of the main points of the shah's 1963 "White (Bloodless) Revolution," whose Western character provoked a furious outburst from Ayatollah Khomeini. The outburst was one of the factors that led to a 15-year exile for the religious leader.

Under Islamic law, husbands could take a second wife only after obtaining the consent of the first. Women were given the right to divorce their husbands in certain cases and men no longer could obtain a divorce simply by notifying a notary public.

The increasingly strict enforcement of Islamic law has led to a crackdown on what are considered to be immoral acts. Tehran newspapers reported yesterday that a married woman and her lover caught committing adultery were lashed before an audience of Islamic clergymen.

Helicopter Center to Close

TEHRAN, March 8 (UPI) — Iran has decided to close the Bell Helicopter flight training facilities, it was announced today.

Deputy Premier Abbas Amir Ezzadeh said that the revolutionary government had not decided what it would with the helicopter fleet supplied by Bell for Iran's army and air force.

Mr. Ezzadeh said that Iran had paid most of the \$4-billion cost of the training center.

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Frozen Out by Bureaucracy

Bid to Reform Pentagon Collapses as Aide Resigns

By Bernard Williams

WASHINGTON, March 8 (NYT) — A major administration effort to reorganize the Pentagon has been jolted by the abrupt resignation of the Defense Department's third-ranking officer, who has clashed with the Pentagon's powerful bureaucracy.

The official, Stanley Resor, a former secretary of the Army, told Defense Secretary Harold Brown last week that he was planning to leave his newly created job as undersecretary for policy after serving only one month. Mr. Brown was described by aides as "upset" over the decision, which is set to be announced next week.

Defense officials made it plain that Mr. Resor's resignation came after strenuous efforts to get him to stay in the Pentagon and, in the words of one official, "classic bureaucratic maneuvering" to prevent Mr. Resor from making changes in the operations of the Defense Department. Mr. Resor declined to discuss his reasons for leaving.

Resented Appointment

One Defense official said that Mr. Resor was "frozen out," "absolutely isolated" by ranking officials, who resented his appointment. Another senior Defense official, close to Mr. Brown, said it is the "nature of the building" to block any streamlining or change, especially when bureaucratic turf is involved.

"There's a lot of tough competition, people are implacable about their prerogatives," the official said. "There were tensions when

Stan Resor took over that never quite worked out for him."

Mr. Resor, 44, was appointed to serve as undersecretary for policy after a searching search by Mr. Brown and his staff to fill the job. Mr. Resor ranked just below Mr. Brown and Deputy Secretary Charles Duane.

Mr. Resor's job was central to a reorganization effort by Mr. Brown, who sought, in his words, "a significant restructuring of the office of the Secretary of Defense."

In recent months, various "blue-ribbon panels" and Defense specialists had urged the creation of a single office — such as Mr. Resor's — to deal with overall policy and strategic questions and serve as the Pentagon's point of contact with the State Department, the National Security Council and the intelligence community.

The job also involved Mr. Resor serving as a conduit between the Pentagon and intelligence branches of the State and Defense Departments.

Mr. Resor was the turf was divided up between people. "He was given no real staff, and some of the people who had to report to him didn't like it all and didn't want to freeze him out," the official said.

Mr. Resor said he Resor serve as a conduit between them and the officials who reported directly to him.

Mr. Resor was David M. Brown, assistant secretary for international security affairs; Daniel M. Brown, a retired admiral in charge of intelligence policy at the Pentagon; and Andrew Marshall, director of defense assessment, which deals with U.S. and Soviet military strength.

Several Pentagon officials said that Mr. McGiffert, a Washington lawyer, was especially upset at Mr. Resor's appointment because it often diminished the status of his office.

Several Defense officials were privately critical of Mr. Brown for creating the policy job, whose mandate was described as "awfully vague" and for then apparently failing to support it.

Several months ago Mr. Resor reportedly asked Mr. Brown to create a policy-planning office, with about 40 people, designed to shape Pentagon policy in a coherent way.

Mr. Brown reportedly set aside the request, and aides indicated that there were budgetary constraints in creating such an office.

"The problem is that Brown is not policy-oriented, but program-oriented," asserted one senior Defense official. "He's interested in weapons and hardware and the scientific end and, basically, cares very little about the policy side."

The comment was echoed by other Defense officials.

At the time of his appointment, Mr. Resor was head of the U.S. delegation to the Vienna talks on reducing military forces in Central Europe. Defense officials who worked with Mr. Resor described him in the warmest terms and said that Mr. Brown was upset and embarrassed about the resignation.



GEORGIA WELCOME — Georgia native son Ray Charles rocks to the ovation he received Wednesday from a joint session of the State Legislature in Atlanta. The Assembly made his version of "Georgia on My Mind" the official state song after he sang it to the session.

As Campaign Committee Forms

Four Ex-Aides of Ford Support Reagan

WASHINGTON, March 8 (NYT) — Ronald Reagan's supporters launched his presidential campaign yesterday with the formation of a campaign committee that includes four members of former President Gerald Ford's Cabinet among its 365 adherents.

Mr. Reagan, described by Sen. Paul Laxalt, the committee chairman, as a "true giant" who would give the country determined leadership, did not announce his candidacy.

Instead, he issued a statement saying he would await the findings of the committee's explorations "with great interest."

The purpose of listing supporters, Mr. Laxalt said later, was to show that it was not true that all of Mr. Ford's 1976 support was going to other candidates and to prove there was broad-based support for Mr. Reagan, whom he called a "mainstream candidate."

He said at the news conference, "Ours is not a fringe campaign."

The most prominent new Reagan supporters on the list were William

Simon, former secretary of the Treasury; Earl Butz, former secretary of Agriculture; Caspar Weinberger, former secretary of Health, Education and Welfare; and Stanley Hathaway, former secretary of the Interior.

All but Mr. Hathaway were Nixon-

administration holdovers who served under Mr. Ford. Except for Mr. Weinberger, a former Reagan aide who was neutral in 1976, all supported Mr. Ford against Mr. Reagan.

Mr. Ford has said he will not be entering early primaries.

Because of New Ethics Law

Califano Fears 'Brain Drain' of U.S. Aides

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, March 8 (NYT) — Many top-level federal executives are considering resigning within the next four months to escape provisions of a new law that forbids former employees to do business with the government for two years after leaving their public jobs.

The exact number who might resign is not known, but Joseph Califano Jr., the secretary of health, education and welfare, said yesterday that it could be "the greatest brain drain of talent in the history of federal service."

Mr. Califano said that, in his department, a dozen top employees were considering resignation, including the undersecretary and the heads of the Office of Education, the National Institute of Education, the National Institutes of Health, the National Cancer Institute and the Food and Drug Administration.

Officials at the departments of Defense, Energy, Transportation and Commerce, as well as the Federal Communications Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission, said that they considered the problem to be "serious."

The problem involves the fine print of the Federal Ethics in Government Act, which President Carter signed on Oct. 26. Among other things, it states that, beginning July 1, former supervisory and administrative personnel are forbidden to "aid, assist, counsel, advise or aid in representing" future employers in dealings with federal agencies.

"The wording is so strict that I couldn't even engage in character assassination back at the Harvard faculty club," said Hale Champion,

the undersecretary of health, education and welfare, who joined the department from an administrative position at Harvard.

Mr. Champion said that much of his work at Harvard involved dealing with the federal government in such areas as research grants, student assistance and educational support, and that it would be virtually impossible for him to separate federal and nonfederal affairs.

David Cohen, president of Common Cause, took sharp issue with this position and accused Mr. Califano and Mr. Champion of engaging in "irresponsible scare tactics."

Mr. Cohen said that Common Cause, the self-styled public-interest lobby that supported the ethics bill, has found that laws like it "have worked very well at the state level."

"The whole focus is to make sure that abuses against conflict of interest don't occur," Mr. Cohen said, but he added, "I think there are a lot of people who are going to quit."

Securities Lawyer

Gerald Boltz, a lawyer in Los Angeles, recently resigned from the Securities and Exchange Commission, in part because of the act. He said, "I'm not a divorce lawyer or a labor lawyer. I'm a securities lawyer, and anyone who has problems in this area has problems with the federal government." He said that he believed that the act would deter people "from going back into government."

Mr. Califano said that he believed that it would keep some professional people "from ever getting involved in federal service at all."

Mr. Califano, who has been in and out of federal service, said that he had no plans to resign because of the new law, but he said that "the problem is so serious that it has come up at the last two Cabinet meetings."

Russians Break Oil Slick

MOSCOW, March 8 (AP) — A 50,000-square-meter oil slick in the port of Vladivostok was removed in 15 minutes with a new cleaning substance that turns the slick into "gummy balls," Tass said today.

U.S. Accelerates

Testing of a New Antitank System

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP) — The United States is intensifying research on a new concept for destroying massed Soviet tanks by using them with clusters of high explosives, military officials say.

The project has been allotted \$66 million for next year, more than double this year's financing.

Some details of the weapon and test devices were contained in a Defense Department report sent to Congress to support requests for more money.

The antitank concept is aimed at destroying Soviet armored forces in so-called second echelon. These huge formations of tanks that would follow an initial thrust into Western Europe and attempt to push NATO defenses. The Soviet Union has almost a 3-1 advantage in tanks over NATO forces.

Robert Fossum, director of the Pentagon's Advanced Research Projects Agency, said that the system would use spotting planes near the forward edge of the battle area. Army ground control centers would direct the fire of surface-to-surface missiles at Soviet tank formations behind the front. This would guide cluster munitions target areas, Mr. Fossum said.

U.S. Airlines Ask Boost in Fares, Cite Fuel Prices

NEW YORK, March 8 (NYT) — One of the largest U.S. air carriers, American Airlines, Trans World Airlines and United Airlines, yesterday asked government permission to raise all fares on May 1 and warned that additional increases might soon be needed because of soaring jet-fuel prices.

American, which sought a 4-percent across-the-board increase, and TWA, which sought only a 1.2-percent increase, specifically referred to the increase in fuel prices in the documents that they filed with the Civil Aeronautics Board to justify prompt increases. But for technical reasons having to do with B procedures, the requests were held largely to last year's general increase in fuel, labor and other costs.

WA matched American's request for a 4-percent fare rise, and it has not yet filed its official justification document with the B. company sources said the rate could be expected to stress continuing rise in the cost of

that in just the last two weeks, spot prices had climbed from 60 cents a gallon to \$1.07.

"We believe," said American, "that the current situation may result in the need for several fare increases in the next few months."

Pan Am to Hold Fares

WASHINGTON, March 8 (WP) — Pan American World Airways announced plans yesterday to hold many fares to London this summer at levels below those to be offered by its major competitors, British Airways and Trans World Airlines.

For example, the Washington-to-London "budget" fare, in which the passenger picks the weeks of travel but the airline picks the days — will be held to last summer's price of \$227 round trip in peak season, Pan Am said.

Texaco to Restrict Air-Fuel Deliveries

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y., March 8 (UPI) — Texaco Inc., which supplies virtually every U.S. airline, announced yesterday it would begin restricting deliveries of aviation fuel.

Texaco said it would begin to narrow cutting back deliveries to 80 percent of customers' needs this month or to their actual purchases last March, whichever figure is lower. Texaco said it would review its allocation program before the end of the month and decide whether the restriction would have to continue and at what levels.

Virgin Islands Voters Reject Constitution

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, Virgin Islands, March 8 (UPI) — In an exceptionally tight voter turnout, the Virgin Islands has turned down a third attempt to pass a constitution for the U.S. territory.

Only 36 percent of the Caribbean island group's registered voters cast ballots in Tuesday's referendum. The proposed constitution, which would have granted greater autonomy for local government, was defeated, 5,936 to 4,969. Previous efforts to pass a constitution failed in 1964 and in 1972.

Foe of Van Gogh Strikes Again

AMSTERDAM, March 8 (AP) — The police today identified a man who scratched Van Gogh's "The Potato Eaters" with a key as the same assailant responsible for slashing another of his paintings a year ago.

The man was named Mathijs van Rem, 33, an Amsterdam artist with a history of mental illness. The police said that he walked into the Van Gogh State Museum yesterday, pulled out a key and damaged the canvas before being pulled away by guards.

He made a superficial cut a few inches long in the upper left-hand corner of the painting, which was completed by Van Gogh in 1885. Restorers at the museum believe the damage can be repaired without difficulty.

Kosygin Leaves for India

MOSCOW, March 8 (UPI) — Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin left today for an official visit to India, where he was to arrive tomorrow, Tass reported.

EEC Abandons Loves to Limit Tax-Free Shops

BRUSSELS, March 8 (Reuters) — The EEC Commission has decided to abandon efforts to close duty-free shops to tourists traveling between Common Market countries. EEC officials said today.

The decision was a victory for those who argued that such a move would be politically unpopular. Some members of the commission wanted the shops closed or limited to travelers entering or leaving Common Market jurisdiction.

EEC officials said that the commission also called for studies of whether duty-free shops are worthwhile and whether limits on duty-free purchases could be raised to take account of inflation.

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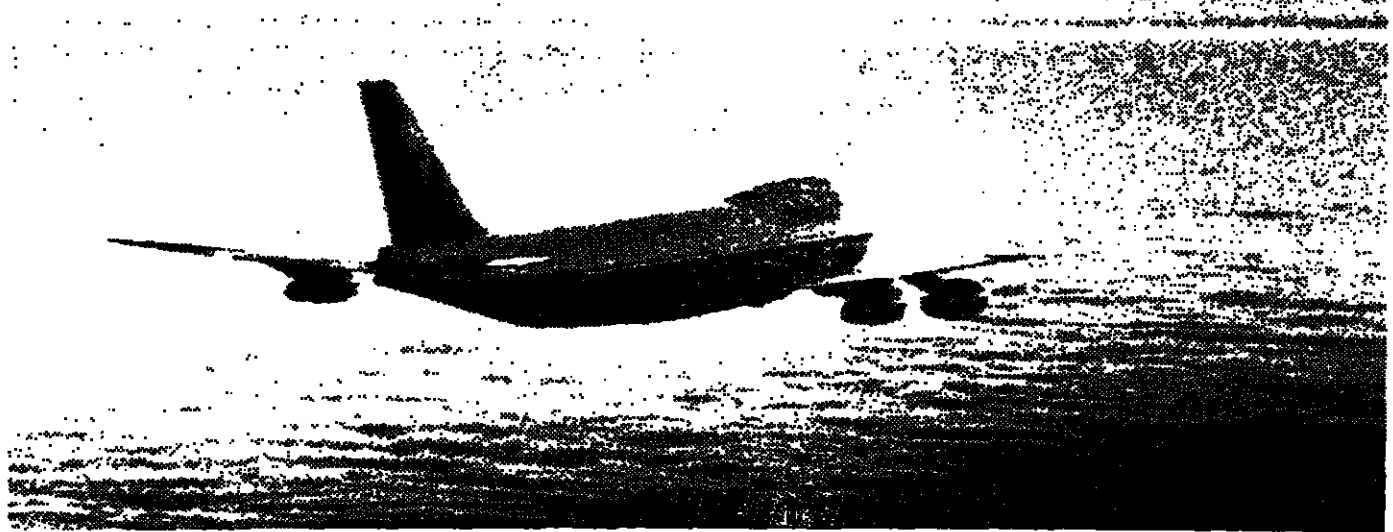
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Chinese-Style Public Shaming

Subtle Mozambican Force Used on Ex-Collaborators

By David Ottaway
MAPUTO, Mozambique (WP) — At entrances to Mozambican government ministries and in the front windows of many state and private businesses these days are bulletin boards covered with photographs of employees, below each of which is a strange alphabet soup of initials.

The photos are of the country's *compramisados*, men and women identified as former collaborators with the Portuguese colonial power; they are there for all to see, along with information about the groups they served with.

After years of indecisiveness about how to deal with nationals of uncertain loyalty, the ruling Frelimo Party seems finally to have been inspired by the Chinese — having come up with an approach that relies on social pressures and self-criticism, rather than on prisons and sanctions.

It is a novel technique in Africa, and, if successful, one that could lead to a more humane way of treating political opponents than throwing them into prison, as many African governments prefer to do.

Many others, however, are law-abiding citizens eager to forget their past, to be forgiven by their compatriots and to be integrated into the new Mozambican society.

The continuing Frelimo problem has been how to determine which, and how to devise a policy for dealing with those who are still involved in subversive activities or who might be susceptible to recruitment as enemy agents.

Marxist Guises

Local and national elections held in 1977, and a campaign last year to enlist new Frelimo Party members, led to the discovery and public exposure of a large number of *compramisados*, many of them in the guise of zealous Marxist patriots.

In one cashew factory here, the party, with the help of employees last summer uncovered a network

of 12 former collaborators who had been sabotaging machinery and who were in contact with an opposition leader in Portugal.

Even an editor of the weekly magazine Tempo, which acts as the voice of the Mozambican revolution, turned out to have been a former collaborator.

The new approach in neutralizing and trying to rehabilitate these past and present enemies of Mozambique's Marxist revolution was spelled out by President Samora Machel in a speech last November, when he called on the public to maintain an "organized and permanent vigilance."

"Their reintegration into society depends on our vigilance over them," Mr. Machel said. "That is why we say these individuals must be known by all, in the home and at work. Their names must be in

public lists, their photographs must appear on billboards in every place of work."

And, since mid-December, that is what has happened. Government departments, factories and many businesses have posted lists of former collaborators along with their pictures and a summary of their activities in the Portuguese Army or secret police.

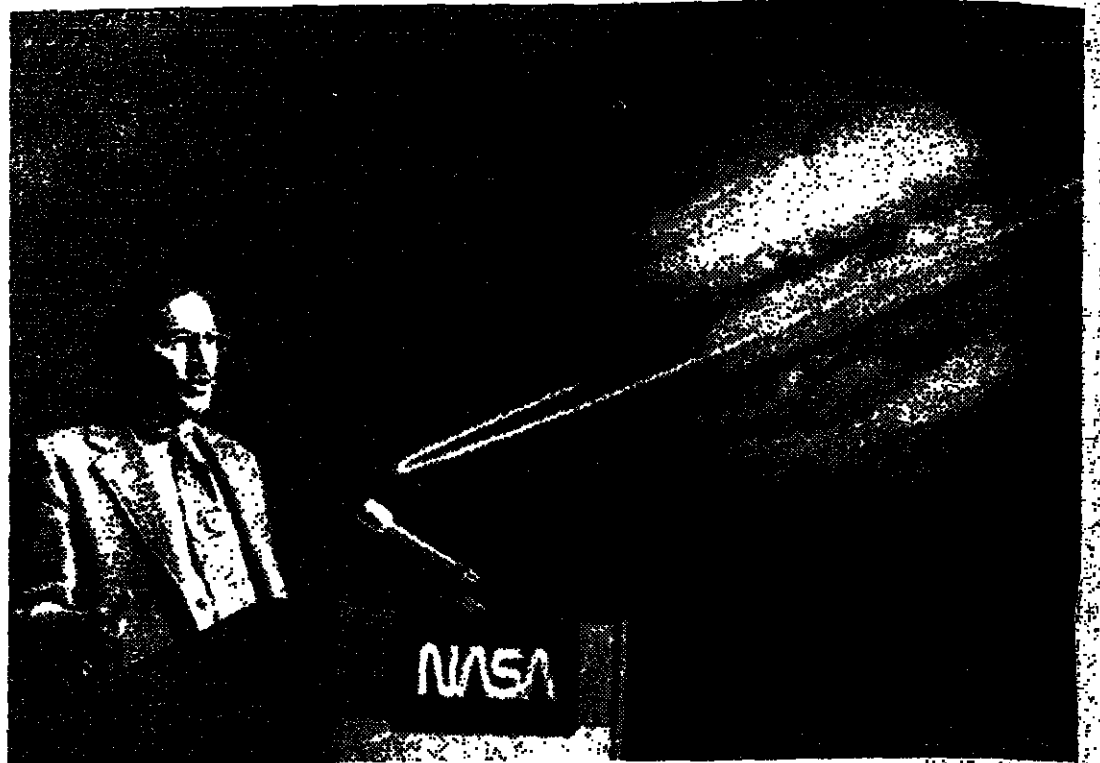
At work-place meetings, the former agents are obliged to tell their colleagues what they did and why. They must listen to personal accounts from others who suffered at the hands of the Portuguese. Elsewhere, the technique might be called group therapy; here, it is regarded as revolutionary self-criticism and public confession.

Mr. Machel has ruled out anyone's being fired from his job or punished in any other way than reaming under public scrutiny for the next two years. The reason is apparently not altogether humanitarian.

"Many of these former collaborators are highly skilled people, and we need them in their jobs now," said a Mozambican journalist, explaining the practical side of the approach.

Reports on the success and popularity of the technique vary. But most Mozambicans seem to agree that it is far better than sending all suspected or exposed ex-collaborators to re-education camps. Still, some feel that the public humiliation of having people's pictures and pasts on public display for two years is not always equal to the nature and seriousness of their crimes.

"Many of them were just doing their military service or working as secretaries or clerks in PIDE," observed a Mozambican familiar with a number of specific cases.



Dr. Bradford Smith, a scientist on the Voyager project, announces that a thin, flat ring of particles has been found around Jupiter. An artist's concept of the ring appears on the screen.

A Major Surprise From the Voyager Probe

Space Puzzle: That Ring Around Jupiter

PASADENA, Calif., March 8 (NYT) — Scientists at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory are studying photographs of a thin, faint ring of rocky debris, which was revealed yesterday to be circling Jupiter in its equatorial plane.

The discovery was the first major surprise of the Voyager-1 mission. Scientists had not expected to find a ring around Jupiter, and they do not know what to make of it. The ring is 24,000 miles out from the planet's upper deck of multicolored clouds, and well inside the orbit of the innermost moon, Amalthea.

Scientists at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory concluded that there must be something about the giant outer planets that creates and maintains such a spectacular phenomenon. The brilliant rings of Saturn have been observed through ground-based telescopes since their discovery by Galileo in 1610. An airborne telescope detected rings around Uranus in 1977. Astronomers are now expected to examine Neptune more carefully this spring to see if the outermost of the giant planets is ringed.

Dr. Bradford Smith, the University of Arizona astronomer who heads the Voyager photography team, said at a news conference that Voyager-1 had photographed the ring as it crossed the equatorial plane of Jupiter last Sunday, about 16 hours before the spacecraft's closest approach to the planet. In an 11.2-minute exposure photograph, the ring was shown as a long fuzzy white streak. The camera's shutter had been left open on the chance that Jupiter did have some kind of ring of particles, Mr. Smith said, "but not really with any great expectations."

Mr. Smith said that he and several other scientists on the photography team noticed the streak Sunday night, when they were examining the computer-processed versions of the photograph. They delayed making an announcement, he said, until they could be sure that they were seeing a ring.

In making the announcement, Mr. Smith said: "A few years ago, only Saturn had known rings. The theory that explained how those rings could persist through the 4.5 billion years of solar-system evolution also explained why Saturn was the 'only' planet that could have a ring. Then theories had to be revised to accommodate the rings of Uranus. Now Jupiter is found to have a ring, and we must invent a theory to explain it."

The scientists could only speculate on the cause of the ring. They suggested that the fragments could be material left from the time of Jupiter's formation. It also could be a satellite or asteroid that was torn apart by Jupiter's tremendous gravity.

Whatever the cause, the result is to reinforce the impression among scientists that the Jupiter system is in many ways a solar system in miniature. Not only does Jupiter have 13 and possibly 14 satellites, of which are planet-size, but it also seems to have its own small-scale version of the asteroid belt that circles the sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Gaps in Debris

Because Voyager's observations of the Jupiter ring were made from an edge-on perspective, Mr. Owen said, there was no way of determining if wide concentric gaps existed in the swarms of debris, similar to the gaps in the Saturn and Uranus rings.

Voyager-2, an identical spacecraft that is four months away from its meeting with Jupiter, will be instructed to take a string of photographs as it crosses the region of the rings, Mr. Owen said. Until the discovery, there had been no plans to have Voyager-2 continue the search for rings.

President Carter pardoned Figueroa in 1977, when he was reported gravely ill with cancer. He returned to his hometown of Aguadilla, a small village about 75 miles west of here. Hospital officials said he died in Aguadilla's regional hospital.

Figueroa had served 23 years of a 25-to-75-year term for his role in the attack, in which he and three other Puerto Ricans burst into the House, unfurled a Puerto Rican flag and shouted independence slogans while they fired away with handguns. Five Congressmen were wounded.

His companions — Lolita Lebron, Rafael Cancel Miranda and Irving Flores Rodriguez — remain in federal prisons, also serving 25-to-75-year terms.

Obituaries

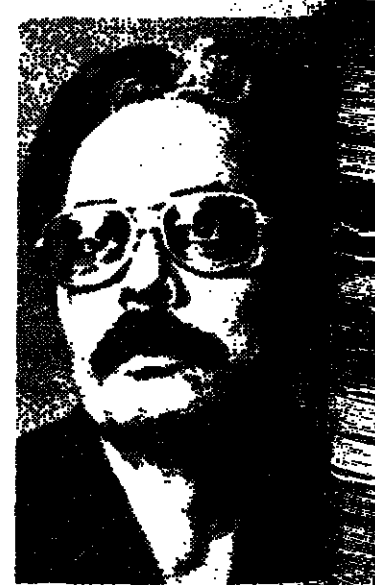
Andres Figueroa, Raided U.S. Congress in 1954

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March 8 (AP) — Andres Figueroa Cordero, 54, a Puerto Rican nationalist who served 23 years in federal prison for his part in a shooting attack on the U.S. House of Representatives in 1954, died yesterday, doctors said.

President Carter pardoned Figueroa in 1977, when he was reported gravely ill with cancer. He returned to his hometown of Aguadilla, a small village about 75 miles west of here. Hospital officials said he died in Aguadilla's regional hospital.

Figueroa had served 23 years of a 25-to-75-year term for his role in the attack, in which he and three other Puerto Ricans burst into the House, unfurled a Puerto Rican flag and shouted independence slogans while they fired away with handguns. Five Congressmen were wounded.

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Andres Figueroa Cordero

attempt to get medical benefits asked Rep. Robert Mollo-Christianson, W.Va., to find out about the situation.

The Army said Mr. McGinnis and the other troops were given protective clothing and that tear gas was sprayed on them.

After reading about the case, Charles Blackwell of Rock Hill, S.C., said in an interview that he was a crew chief aboard one of the Army planes that sprayed the protesters.

"I couldn't believe what was happening, seeing that spray hit the people," Mr. Blackwell said. "I knew how strong that stuff was. One guy got a drop on his face when they loaded the tanks and he right through. It could penetrate anything."

None of the other volunteers has been found and the Army refused to search for them.

More U.S. Black Finishing School

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP) — The dropout rate among black high school seniors declined slightly in the last decade while blacks also are going to college, the U.S. Census Bureau has reported.

During the last 10 years, a number of blacks who dropped out of school decreased from 18 to 12 percent to 25 percent, the bureau said. The figure was still higher than the 14-percent rate for whites, the bureau said.

The bureau also found that a number of blacks aged 18 to 24 with a high school diploma increased from 56 percent to 68 percent from 1970 to 1977. The figure for whites in the same age group was 82 percent. Blacks account for 11 percent of all college students, slightly below their 14 percent proportion in the population. In 1970, 7 percent of college students were black.

Charles A. McGinnis, PARKERSBURG, W.Va., March 8 (AP) — Charles McGinnis, 58, who said his participation in a World War II experiment with mustard gas brought on his cancer, died of the disease Monday.

The Army had awarded commendations for meritorious service to Mr. McGinnis and 132 other officers and men who voluntarily underwent testing on San Jose Island off Panama between Feb. 16 and April 21, 1945.

But it was not until last fall that Mr. McGinnis found out what happened to him on the island. In an

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Theater

Paris: An Ingenious 'Threepenny Opera'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, March 8 (IHT) — The Bert Brecht-Kurt Weill "Dreigroschenoper," an international favorite for the last 50 years, is with us again — this time at the Bouffes du Nord in an ingenious mis-en-scene by the Skarabaeus Theater of Munich, in German. Its musical accompaniment is recorded, but the company sings its rousing numbers clearly and forcefully and it is a pleasure to have the modern classic in its own tongue, for Brecht was a master of word and phrase.

"The Threepenny Opera," subtitled to countless forms of interpretation since its premiere in Berlin in 1928, remains evergreen. The fit of the season on its initial appearance it was filmed simultaneously in German and French by the celebrated G.W. Pabst. Brecht prepared a screen script, but it was rejected, as the movie producers wanted not a variation but a reproduction of the stage success. Taffel directed the play at the Moscow Kamerny and Broadway saw it in English in 1933, but only for a week.

After World War II, "Die Dreigroschenoper" sprang up phoenix-like and set off on a second and wider career. It was revived in both Germanys; it was presented for a lengthy off-Broadway run; it was seen in Paris and London, and Giorgio Strehler mounted it at his Piccolo Teatro in

Milan. Its music was made familiar on American jukeboxes, radio and television, with jazz singers rendering its songs in translation. Mackie Messer became Mac the Knife.

Eclectic Adaptation
Brecht's play is eclectic, having been derived from John Gay's "Beggar's Opera," written in 1728 as an attack on the corrupt Walpole government. Just after World War I, Nigel Playfair revived the Gay opera at his Hammersmith playhouse and made a fortune. The Brecht adaptation shifts the scene from 18th-century London to Soho at the time of Edward VII's coronation. In composing his lyrics, Brecht appropriated chunks of Villon and Kipling. Alfred Kerr, the drama critic, detected this and made public his discovery. Brecht, admitting his purloining, replied that he believed that good things should be shared and so had helped himself.

The Skarabaeus company is young and full of bright ideas. It is ideally suited to the younger Brecht. Its realization of the ribald, caustic musical comedy is not in the grandiose manner of the author's productions of his late work in East Berlin, but closer to the intimate cabaret of his beginning, that of the impudent Simplissimus, which was his aesthetic cradle.

There are but nine performers, but they are a versatile, inventive

set of talented beginners. They have made some staging changes, but none of these distort the text. The barrel organ has been banished as a hackneyed contraption and the presentation has been by necessity severely streamlined. It is a chamber version when compared to some of the lavish, busy spectacles the play has inspired. In the Pabst film, for example, the sequence in which the blind and maimed beggars go forth to halt the coronation parade was a mob scene. Here it is organized and discontinued by telephone calls. There are some amusing additions, such as Peachum flashing the portraits from his rogue's gallery on a screen as though he were a police chief.

Cartoon Aspect
Hans Peter Cloos' direction catches the cartoon aspect of the whole neatly and immediately. The lights go up to expose a slashing introduction to the London underworld, somewhat Germanized, to the tune describing the nefarious activities of the "hero," Mackie Messer. The design of the show is that of a revue, with skits of savage humor interspersed with waspish songs.

Brecht preached a theory of historic alienation, cautioning actors not to enter emotionally into their roles but to stand outside them. His anti-naturalistic notion is practiced here by the brittle, sudden snapping-off of scenes and musical num-

bers, a technique of the literary café platform. The cast obeys the Brecht command under Cloos' guidance — representing types with a stylish artifice.

Martin Speer, a burly, bluff comedian of imposing tonnage is a perfect Peachum, the conniving monster of the slimy lower depths who has organized the beggars' union and controls it tyrannically when not musing over his Bible. Tommi Piper is a properly sinister Mackie, with his dashing dandy air and compulsive philandering. Katja Ruppe, Polly, his secret bride, Pola Kinski's Mrs. Peachum — the members of the company are so youthful that the mother seems scarcely her daughter's elder — Cloos, the director, as a Goebbels-like sheriff, Dominique Valentin's Lucy, Gerlinde Eger's Kitty and Wolfgang Roth Jackle's Filch, in a Nazi brown shirt, enter into the mocking spirit of the piece zestfully and render its sardonic lyrics and harsh melodies with a rich relish and commendable clarity. The evening is one of novel and highly entertaining theatricality.

A second version of the same work, in French and billed as "L'Opera de quatrous," is installed at the Theatre Mogador. A co-production of the Grenier de Toulouse and the same city's opera house, the Theatre du Capitole, it is staged by Maurice Sarrazin and conducted by Jean-Louis Barbier.



Caroline Chaniolleau as "Jenny" in the "Dreigroschenoper."

Sharps and Flats

MUNICH — Earth, Wind and Fire are at the Kongressaal of the Deutsches Museum March 11 at 7 p.m., followed by Journey the next night at 8 p.m. John McLaughlin, Poco de Luca and Larry Coryell are there on March 13 at 8 and Roxy Music and Bryan Ferry on March 15, also at 8. The Scorpions will be at the Schwabingerbräu March 13 at 8 p.m.

GENEVA — Harry (Sweets) Edison, Eddie (Lockjaw) Davis, Jimmy Woodie, Marc Hemmeler and Georges Bernasconi are appearing nightly at the Popcorn Club through March 17.

LONDON — The Average White Band is at the Rainbow March 9; Bad Company at the Wembley Arena March 9 and 10; Darts at the Rainbow March 10; Johnny Cash at the Wembley Conference Centre March 13-16 and Roger Chapman at the Lyceum Ballroom on March 13. George Famine, The Blue Flames and the Barbara Thompson quartet are appearing nightly at Ronnie Scott's.

ON TOUR — Lou Rawls, continuing his swing through Britain, is in Poole March 10 at Wessex Hall, in London March 11 at the Palladium and in Manchester

March 12 at the Apollo. Frank Zappa, touring France, is in Dijon March 9 at the Palais des Sports. Lyon March 11 at the Palais des Sports, Montpellier March 12 at the Palais des Sports, Pau March 16 at the Parc des Expositions, Bordeaux March 17 at the Parc des Expositions, Nantes March 18 at the Salle de l'Abbaye and Brest March 19 at the Parc de Penfeld.

PARIS — The Al Grey-Jimmy Forrest quintet and the Horace Silver quintet will be at the Festival du Son (Paris hi-fi show) at the Palais des Congrès March 10 at 8 p.m. The Chicago Art Ensemble will be at the Theatre National de l'Est Parisien (TEP) March 11 at 8:30 p.m.; Roxy Music at the Pavillon de Paris March 11 at 8; Bo Diddley at the Stadium March 12 at 8. The U.K. group will be there the following night at the same time. The Sam Rivers quartet, the Billy Harper quintet and the Paul Motian trio will be at the Stadium-Totem March 15 at 8:30 p.m. Tap dancer Jimmy Slyde is on the Claude Nougaro show at the Olympia and Dorothy Donegan is appearing nightly at the Hotel Meridien.

— FRANK VAN BRAKLE

Horsemeat

Paris Slaughtering Ends, but Not Sale

By C. G. Cupic

PARIS (IHT) — The biggest horse slaughterhouse in the world has closed and with it ends a chapter of the story of horsemeat in France. The closing of the Vaugirard slaughterhouse is the end of slaughtering operations on a big scale in Paris, but the familiar horse's head sign will remain on the thousands of Parisian retail horsemeat shops, whose supplies are now imported.

It all started in June, 1866, when a Parisian veterinary surgeon named Emile Ducroix offered 500 gold francs to the first butcher to sell only horsemeat and the prefecture authorized trade in horsemeat. One month later the first *boucherie chevaline* opened near Place d'Italie. Today there are more than 10,000 of them in Paris and its suburbs.

The introduction of horsemeat provoked strong feelings and polemics. Maxime du Camp, a writer and one of the early photographers, argued in his writings about Paris: "A few scientists animated with excellent intentions who meet around well-stocked dinner tables to eat truffled horse steaks, horse kidney marinated in champagne or horse tongue in tomato sauce, to drink good wine and give elegant speeches, is not enough to win over deep prejudices and gain acceptance of this new nourishment. The poor know very well that horses killed for food are old and tired animals not really fit for consumption."

Mules and Donkeys

Horsemeat, generally very lean, is eaten mostly as steak, raw ground meat or sausage. Parisians also eat the flesh of mules and donkeys, sold as delicacies by horse butchers.

Although much ink has been spilled extolling the salubrious qualities of horsemeat, especially for children, the feeble and the aged, the biggest push toward horsemeat consumption was the Franco-Prussian War, in 1870-71, when 70,000 horses were consumed by starving Parisians during the siege of Paris.

At first, horses were slaughtered along with cattle and sheep in various slaughterhouses in Paris, but at the end of the last century authorities ordered new slaughterhouses to be built in the southern part of Paris to centralize all the horse operations and create the capacity to process more than 100,000 a year. The Vaugirard slaughterhouse was built between 1894 and 1897 and was opened by President Felix

Faure. In 1904, the city contracted with the slaughterhouse administration to lease the complex of 88,000 square meters for 75 years. The lease expired this year and, according to a 1966 city council decision, the complex is to be torn down to make way for a public garden, school and leisure center.

Horses were eaten before being ridden. Paleolithic man hunted and killed wild horses in Europe during the Stone Age. The bones of more than 10,000 horses were found in the Solutre cave in France. They were mostly the bones of young horses and the bigger bones had been split, presumably for marrow. Later, climatic changes forced wild horses to migrate and horsemeat seems to have disappeared from the neolithic menu. With the domestication of horses and certain religious bans, horses as food disappeared until the middle of the 19th century. Some Asians, such as the Mongols, drink mare's milk but rarely eat horsemeat.

During the last century Paris had a large equine population for work, riding and racing, and horses too old to be useful were killed and buried. French veterinarians propagated horsemeat consumption. At first it was distributed in hospitals and public soup kitchens. Once prefectural permission was granted and the first specialized shops opened, the consumption of horsemeat spread in Paris, but it did not catch on in the rest of the country, and even less in Europe. The Italians and Belgians eat it, but far less than Parisians. At first, horsemeat was about one-quarter or one-fifth the price of beef or mutton. Later, the differences became smaller and today they are only marginal.

As France has modernized its agriculture in the last 20 years, its equine stock has dropped sharply. Now most of the horsemeat eaten in France is imported from Eastern Europe, Britain, Ireland and North America. At first imports were livestock, but now, with the improvement of refrigerated transportation (horsemeat needs special care in refrigeration) most of the exporting countries do the slaughtering.

Arts Agenda

The violinist Clara Bonaldi and the harpsichordist Luciano Scrizzi will perform works of Handel, Bach, Albinoni and Tartini in the March series of concerts at the Concièrgerie in Paris. The concerts are Saturdays and Sundays at 5:30 p.m., starting March 10.

London: 'Semi-Detached' Is Cool Satire

By John Walker

LONDON, March 8 (IHT) — Writers who resist obvious commitment in their work, who seem ambivalent about their material, run the risk of universal rejection, neither preaching to the converted nor flattering anyone's prejudices.

It is an attitude that often makes for more satisfying theater, allowing the complexity and paradoxical nature of life to flourish at the risk of bewildering an audience.

David Turner's "Semi-Detached" is a notable example of the deadpan approach, a cool satire on rapacious suburban living which was one of the early black comedies of postwar British theater. Originally staged at a festival to mark the opening of Coventry Cathedral in 1962, it was brought to London by Sir Laurence Olivier, with himself miscast in the lead, went to Broadway and was made into a coarse-toned film retitled "All in the Family."

On the strength of the writing and the clever construction, Turner was regarded as a stage dramatist of great promise, although he has since worked mainly in television. But the play, now revived at the Greenwich Theatre, with Leonard Rossiter recreating his original role as the self-made rogue, has lost none of its bite.

Enthusiastic Audience

It also seems to have found an enthusiastic audience in this south London suburb, for all that it exposes the life they lead as a hypocritical sham, devoted to making money and progress at the expense of higher aspirations.

Fred Midway is the semi-detached hero, an archetypal salesman who has worked his way up from nothing to a middle-class life, with a car he cleans religiously every Sunday and a semi-detached house. His aim is to be completely detached — not only in his housing but in his way of life. Detached,

that is, from any feelings that do not advance him socially.

He is a devoted family man, although that does not stop him from manipulating his children. Shamelessly, he has married one daughter off to a rich nunny and is urging his other daughter into marriage with a man who can be useful to him. In so doing, he feels he is merely emulating the wealthy public-school-educated upper-middle classes who control the power.

The play concentrates the action into one Sunday morning when everything goes wrong. His married daughter wants to divorce her husband who is also about to be cut out of his powerful uncle's will. His other daughter's boyfriend, he discovers, is already married. And his son has impregnated a girl who is also the mistress of the rich uncle.

In a classic style, Midway juggles all these crises and scandals, turns them to his advantage and emerges at the end triumphant, heartlessly on the brink of achieving that

dehumanization which he regards as the ruling social commandment. "To err is only human — to forgive is bargaining from strength," as he instructs his children.

Perhaps because the comedy is a tough and unpalatable one, the style of the production, under the direction of Alan Strachan and Leonard Rossiter, is broad and unsuited. Rossiter, who regards Fred Midway as one of his favorite roles, relies on a relentless display of his spiky angularities as an actor for laughs, his face and body in constant motion. It is, of its kind, an expert performance. Every grimace and grand gesture is precisely timed, as are those of Gillian Raine as his admiring wife, although in their scenes together they sometimes appear to be communicating by semaphore.

The play's style derives from the comedies of Ben Jonson but it lacks the sense of moral absolutes implicit in Jonson's verse so that the transgressions it displays never shock, even though they often amuse.



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Toward Unity in Europe

The new European Monetary System was somewhat late in getting off the ground — it had been expected to begin on Jan. 1 — but it is now under way. This is good for world currency, which has seen too much speculation and wide swings in its free-floating anarchy and could use even a partial form of control. But more, the new program represents a practical and significant step toward unification by Western Europe.

To be sure, Great Britain is not in the program and the absence of the pound sterling is unfortunate. But Britain's absence and France's delay in adhering to a system it had been a leader in creating provide evidence of the obstacles to union which Western Europe has encountered since the war. Whatever specific objections Britain might have had to the monetary system, there has always been a strong group in the country's ruling Labor Party which opposed the Common Market. And France, which delayed its affirmative action because of problems caused by the agricultural policy of the Common Market (a very spiky issue since the union began) also has political difficulties with the European Economic Community. The legacy of Charles de Gaulle and his nationalistic approach is still cherished by the Gaullists. That they are to the right, while Labor opponents of the Common Market are to the left is one illustration of the complexity of seeking Western European unity.

That the goal is very important needs little elaboration. Two world wars began over Eu-

ropean differences; the division between France and Germany was long in duration and bitter in its consequences. Now, it must be admitted, Europe will still be divided, even if the West establishes a working monetary system and expands the power of its parliamentary branch, which is to be selected by popular vote. Germany itself is split, and could be, by that fact alone, the cause of future acute troubles for the world.

But this division has itself been a cause of closer association in the West — the North Atlantic Treaty and its organization were to provide protection against the Soviet-dominated East, and while France left the organization, the substance of the Atlantic Alliance remains.

So there is a very genuine military alliance, if not the tight, unified affair that once was contemplated; an economic association that has done much for Western Europe even if it is also more complex in structure than it need be. And there are steps — tentative, to be sure — toward political union.

Due to the postwar split between East and West, this is not the united Europe that was hoped for during World War II and in the first months after it ended. But it is an example of close international cooperation that could be useful in a time when fragmentation threatens many conflicts. And it does provide a bastion for a group of states which have done much to shape, for good and ill, the world we know today.

Test in Yemen

Britain set up shop in what is now known as Southern Yemen in 1839 and let go in 1967, in the interim imparting the taste for modernization that has helped make it increasingly hospitable to Soviet overtures in recent years. By contrast, Yemen languished under the Ottomans and later fell into the orbit of Saudi Arabia, also a feudal power. By reason of this colonial legacy there are two Yemens: hostile, divergent in ideology and outlook, both of them strategic enough and weak enough to attract virtually ceaseless manipulation by external powers.

So it is that late in February, Soviet, Cuban and East German advisers on the scene evidently encouraged Southern Yemeni forces to cross the border. The Saudis, frightened at the specter of Soviet expansionism on their back doorstep, called on the United States to supply more help to Yemen in this small but nasty war.

Wisely, we think, the Carter administration decided it was not enough to warn the Russians, it was necessary to see that their Southern Yemeni clients are taught a lesson. In the post-iran circumstances, the administration feels it must demonstrate it can compete effectively with Moscow at points where a Soviet challenge of U.S. security interests forces a test.

So a carrier task force has been dispatched for the general messages that such shows of the flag can convey to adversaries and friends alike. Additional military supplies are being provided demonstratively to Yemen. Otherwise the United States is undertaking consultation on a larger military presence in the whole Gulf region and pushing for an Egypt-Israeli peace as a new foundation for an enhanced free-world strategic stand.

Yemen is an unlikely and, some would say, unworthy vehicle to be loaded with so much geopolitical freight. It is small, backward, unstable and not widely known as a champion of human rights. It cannot possibly absorb the hundreds of millions of dollars of U.S. military equipment that the Saudis want to buy for it. The answer, we suppose, is to limit the gear actually sent to a level closer to what the Yemenis need and can use: in brief, to get on with the job.

The Arab League has undertaken a mediation effort. Southern Yemen has formally accepted, but the fighting continues: Southern Yemen attributes this to Yemeni rebels. The hope must be that the new display of U.S. resolve will help convince Southern Yemen to abandon this subterfuge and to put the Arab League's peace plan into effect.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Indochina: After the Incursion

The conflict between China and Vietnam is far from over despite the Chinese military withdrawal from Vietnam. Indeed, it has moved to another phase in which the two countries will be locked in an endless tussle and a prolonged period of animosity.

From the Chinese point of view, the operation was undoubtedly a success, in more than one way. . . [It has] exposed the myth of Vietnamese invincibility.

Vietnam, which was clearly bent on becoming the dominant force in the former Indochina federation and extending its influence to other parts of Southeast Asia, has received a check to its ambitions. It will now have to contend with Chinese intervention should it pursue its goal.

By its action, Peking has also signaled to Southeast Asia that it has not given up its intention of being an effective power in the region and in this respect some might quietly welcome such a position to balance the influence of Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

Peking has also set a dangerous precedent: by its action, it has lent support to the concept that a powerful country could choose to punish a small errant nation at will regardless of world opinion.

Peking may call its action a counterattack in self-defense but when more than 100,000 troops from both sides were pitted against each other the danger of miscalculation grew

every day the battle continued. Moreover, Vietnam has not been forced to relinquish its grip on Cambodia and the risks of Soviet involvement in the region have not been reduced.

The idea that a country as well-equipped militarily as Vietnam and with the backing of the Soviet Union will now reform itself and kowtow to its big neighbor is debatable, to say the least. China may have won a battle but the war may not be over.

— South China Morning Post (Hong Kong).

China seems to be withdrawing from Vietnam, as it said from the start that it would do after administering chastisement. Vietnam also appears to be allowing the Chinese to conduct this difficult operation without harassment. It may be too early to be quite sure that all of this is true, but if it is true there will be a universality of relief on a scale rarely seen in world affairs.

The Soviet Union will no doubt celebrate a Vietnamese victory and claim that its support for Vietnam (mainly verbal) played a major part. Many voices in the West will offer Moscow fulsome praise for its restraint. But without Soviet backing, Vietnam would never have dared to seize Cambodia; the ink on its alliance with Moscow was hardly dry before it did so.

— From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 9, 1904

SEOUL — Several hundred Cosaks are reported earlier this week to have plundered the small northern Korean town of Kang-Kae, seized all the grain, hay and provisions they could find, and ravished and murdered a number of women. The Russians retired after exchanging shots with the local Korean soldiery. Meanwhile, the Japanese are taking remarkable measures to compete a railway the length of Korea. Pontoon bridges are used and tunnels are avoided. Rails and numerous engines have been taken from the existing railways in Japan, and an ordered frenzy prevails.

Fifty Years Ago

March 9, 1929

EL PASO, Texas — The Mexican rebels were in control of Juarez, principal city of northern Mexico this morning, following a four-hour fight. The rebel attack began yesterday when three columns of insurgent troops boxed the Federal Army five miles south of Juarez. At first repelled, they renewed the assault at night, and this morning drove the Federals back despite stubborn opposition. U.S. artillery was trained from the U.S. border on Juarez all day today, and U.S. bombing planes circled the embattled district ready to protect U.S. lives and property.



U.S. Versus Carter?

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Political appointees who run the Carter Justice Department are starting glumly at a report put together by a dozen agents of the FBI that raises questions about the honesty of President Carter's family business.

New York Times reporter Nicholas Horrock revealed this week that the preliminary FBI investigation of the Carter warehouse business had found that "large amounts of peanuts, the collateral for some \$3 million in commodity loans from the bank, had been moved out of the control of the bank." This could mean that the Carter family was unlawfully misleading the bank, or making double use of its collateral, a technique their banker, Bert Lance, is known to have used.

Justice Department sources hastened to add that the FBI had presented "no hard evidence that the president's brother or bank officials had colluded in falsifying documents"; at this stage, the law-breaking was described as merely a "technical" violation. I wonder how many men sit in jail today insisting their violations were "technical."

Bitter Fruit

The FBI was not ordered to conduct this investigation until after some of us demanded to know why the president's partner-brother, Billy Carter, took Fifth Amendment protection in December before the Lance grand jury. When Criminal Division chief Philip Heymann was criticized in this place last year for neglecting to follow up that lead, he reluctantly authorized the specific probe which is now bearing bitter fruit.

Belatedly, the House and Senate Judiciary Committees have begun to do their duty. Under the Ethics in Government Act, signed into law by President Carter last Oct. 26, the minority of either of those committees may petition the attorney general for the appointment of a special prosecutor in matters involving the president.

The other day — thanks to the initiative of one Republican freshman, Rep. Jim Sensenbrenner of Wisconsin — Attorney General Bell, Deputy Attorney General Ben Civiletti, and criminal chief Philip Heymann met with Republican members of the House Judiciary Committee and tried to explain why a special prosecutor would not be a good idea. The Carter appointees pointed to a couple of loopholes in the Ethics Act through which Carter Justice might squeeze, and

hinted that perhaps an internal panel of reviewers, similar to the Nisporato Trio in the Lance case, might satisfy the demand for independence.

But Carter Justice has already shown itself to be highly reluctant prosecutors of Carter friends. Evidence of Lance's possible law-breaking was delivered to Justice by the Controller of the Currency and the Senate as early as September, 1977. After 18 months, the prosecution memo is still being agonizingly "reviewed," and a draft indictment has not yet been written.

Moreover, the Carter Internal Revenue Service has shown itself to be unusually gentle in its review of the Carter warehouse and personal taxes. Charges in this space that a "sweetheart audit" may have taken place in the IRS Atlanta office seem to be substantiated by the preliminary FBI findings. IRS Commissioner Jerome Kurtz will someday be held accountable for any misfeasance, but Chairman Al Ullman of the Joint Committee on Taxation is still unwilling to step up to his oversight responsibility; only an independent special prosecutor is likely to find what took place inside the IRS.

In a matter going directly to the president's reputation for personal honesty, let us stick to the law. The Ethics in Government Act, Public Law 95-521, required the chief justice of the United States to appoint a three-judge panel to select a special prosecutor upon request by the attorney general. On Jan. 12, Chief Justice Burger appointed U.S. Robert Robb of the District of Columbia Circuit to preside, with J. Edgar Lumbard, senior judge of the Second Circuit in New York and Lewis R. Morgan, senior judge of the Fifth Circuit in Georgia.

I trust Robb, Lumbard and Morgan to choose a special prosecutor who will select a staff and move with dispatch; I do not trust prosecutors Bell, Civiletti and Heymann (honest men, all) not only because it is wrong for a man to be judge in his own case, but because it is a slap in the face to the electorate to circumvent a constitutional process so recently set up to deal with precisely this kind of case.

Potential Fraud

Remember, we are not dealing merely with charges against Billy Carter — we are dealing with potential fraud, conspiracy to misappropriate bank funds and tax evasion in a company 63 percent owned by President Carter. We are not looking merely at a trick with collateral

to increase cash flow, but also into a long-delayed Federal Election Commission report, a questionable IRS audit, a closely related 18-month criminal investigation, and a two-year pattern of deliberate withholding of pertinent operating statements of the Carter warehouses by the Carter press secretary and White House legal counsel.

The time is past for brushing aside suspicion as motivated by partisanship or vengeance. The time is ripe for a new Special Prosecution Force to crack this case cleanly and expeditiously. The time has come for the Congress to do its duty, and for the Department of Justice to obey the law.

BOSTON — The drama of President Carter's trip, however it turns out, makes clear how extraordinarily personal the diplomacy of the Middle East has become. The search for peace between Israel and Egypt, over the last 18 months, has turned largely on the personalities of Anwar Sadat, Menachem Begin and Jimmy Carter.

Each of them has taken an enormous risk. Each has come under severe political strain. Each has been tested in skill and resolve. And each, I am convinced, has got the fundamental decisions right.

The boldness of President Sadat's role is most obvious. He made the decision from which everything else has sprung: to deal directly with Israel. His visit to Jerusalem is now so much a part of history that many have come to take it for granted. We should remind ourselves what courage it took to break with the symbolism of 30 years, the Arab ostracism of Israel.

Heavy Price

Sadat has paid a heavy political price for his vision. In much of the Arab world his name has become an expletive. But even the rejectionists joined at the Baghdad Conference in offering to accept Israel as a fact of life if it withdrew from Arab territory. Sadat's fundamental decision to recognize Israel has permanently changed the Middle East equation.

But Prime Minister Begin has also been bold — more so than has been generally recognized. His fundamental decision was to give up all of the occupied Sinai in return for true peace; every air base, every settlement. Without that acceptance of complete withdrawal, it is plain that negotiations could never have got off the ground.

Few Americans realize how hard the Sinai decision was for Begin. It contradicted personal commitments. He had signed on to become a member of one of the Sinai settlements, promising to live there when he retired. Politically, the settlements and the Sinai air bases were awkward. The Labor opposition urged persistently that somehow complete withdrawal should have been avoided.

When Begin came back from Camp David last fall, the emotions of that surprise achievement carried him through to victory in the Knesset. But even then he triumphed only with the temporary help of the opposition. His own party was bitterly divided, not only over the Sinai but over Begin's agreement to "autonomy" for the West Bank and Gaza.

Warning: Security Of West at Stake

By Karl Kaiser

BONN — Recklessness threatens Western security from two sources: from outside by the Soviet Union's inconsiderate race toward further superiority in the field of medium-range missiles, from inside by the imprudent approach to détente in the West, notably in the United States.

Moscow's expansion of its medium-range-missile force by adding a new missile, the SS-20, is threatening. The missile can reach a vast area of strategic importance extending from Japan to all European North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries. Since the missile is mobile, it is virtually invulnerable. No comparable weapon exists in the West. Though an equivalent Western armament is neither possible nor desirable, a dangerous gap threatens deterrence.

The Soviet expansion has intriguing implications. Why does Moscow arm in a field where it has unmatched superiority? 600 older medium-range missiles, by adding 120 more SS-20's (each with three nuclear warheads) with an annual production of about 50, the SS-20 changes the global balance and creates options that even an optimistic reading of defensive Soviet motives cannot easily argue away. The negative impact on détente is thus not surprising.

Code Violated

The weapons buildup violates elements of détente's unwritten code of conduct, if not the written letter of agreement, for at the meeting of Leonid I. Brezhnev and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt last May, Moscow pledged not to seek military superiority.

This exploitation of an unregulated armament area is in sharp contrast to the Carter administration's concessions to the Russians on the B-1 bomber, the neutron weapon and the Soviet Backfire bomber; moreover, it displays a shortsightedness by Soviet leaders about the impact of their actions. They provide easy arguments for those who have alarmist views on Soviet goals such as an alleged willingness to launch a pre-emptive nuclear strike. As a result, Soviet policy dangerously erodes the domestic basis of forces wanting to pursue détente.

What can be done about the challenge? A problem posed to the West as a whole must be met by the West as a whole. Since the West Germans were the first and most energetic in pointing out the upcoming problem, there was an initial tendency to discard it as another example of jittery West Germans indulging in their traditional security trauma. As during the earlier, neutron-weapon debate they were told that the problem was theirs but that the United States would help if only the West Germans decided on appropriate measures. However, now the Carter adminis-

tration has recognized the problem as an Alliance issue. Nevertheless, it remains a potentially disruptive matter across the Atlantic.

First, the Alliance must share the risks and costs of countering through joint decisions and policies. West Germany cannot be the only country to undertake them or do so on a bilateral basis with the United States. Those who regard this refusal of a national approach as subjugation to Soviet demands underestimate European and West German sensitivities about adding strategic nuclear weapons to already existing West German power, and overestimate West Germany's strength faced with selective Soviet pressure in the future. Bonn has such weapons. Second, any decision to build up a Western medium-range capacity must be accompanied by an immediate and precise offer of future negotiations with Moscow to limit deployment and production of such medium-range weapons. But without a serious commitment in the West to embark on some measure of its own, any attempt to put constraints on the Soviet desire for selective superiority will have no chance of success.

However, Soviet policy on the SS-20 is not the end of détente, as some now proclaim. But it, no doubt, reinforces the inconclusive approach to détente policy in the West that in turn threatens Western security. To Europeans, the U.S. debate on relations with Moscow and détente offers the spectacle of a country that seems to walk away from some previous responsibilities. The balance between conflict with the Soviet Union and joint responsibilities for world peace, established in the Nixon-Kissinger period, seems to have been swept away by a groundswell of conservative thinking, notably in Congress, that sees the Soviet Union in purely confrontational terms and fails to understand its weaknesses and dilemmas, let alone the problems of smaller countries that would suffer from a further deterioration of U.S.-Soviet relations.

Shortcomings

The strategic-arms agreement in its present shape has shortcomings, but its rejection by Congress would deeply undermine U.S. credibility, as a leader of the West and thereby deliver a serious blow to Western security. In dealing with problems like the SS-20 or SALT, Western politicians must have the courage to promote coolheadedly what is unpopular, a course of pursuing a firm and détente simultaneously. Otherwise, our common security will be jeopardized.

Karl Kaiser, director of the Research Institute of the German Society for foreign affairs, wrote this article for The New York Times.

The Risks of Peace

By Anthony Lewis

The delay in the treaty negotiations — for which Begin's tendency to legalism was in some measure responsible — increased the political strain in Israel. The deliberate ambiguities of the Camp David agreements were dissected. Just how bad things had got was evident in the Cabinet vote on Begin's recommendation to accept the new Carter proposals: 9 for, 3 against, 4 abstaining.

At the end Begin played a difficult hand with great skill. Publicly, he hammered away at an issue that many experts thought was secondary: the formally binding nature of the peace treaty. When President Carter offered language to deal with that, Begin apparently made a concession on what was really important to Sadat: linkage between the Israeli-Egyptian treaty and autonomy on the West Bank. Begin agreed to set a one-year target for negotiating the mechanisms of an autonomy election.

President Carter's fundamental decision was to play an active, public role in the negotiations. When Israel and Egypt were stymied on an issue, he put a position on how it could be solved; he put a plan on the table. It was a role different from anything the United States had undertaken in all the years of talk about peace in the Middle East.

Going Beyond

For going beyond the ordinary posture of a mediator, Carter took terrible abuse. He was accused of pressuring Israel, of tilting toward Egypt, of conspiring: charges that I think historians will see as at best hysteria, at worst ugly lies. He never threatened or undertook to reas-

praise U.S. support of Israel, as President Ford did when frustrated at Israeli policy.

Carter said what he thought was right. His ideas were not always good, and there were some diplomatic stumbles along the way. But the president and his aides were quite prepared to correct mistakes and change their approach when wisdom suggested. The ultimate undeniable fact is that the negotiations would have failed long ago if Carter had not taken the risk of boldness.

Even if this presidential weekend in Egypt and Israel brings agreement on a treaty draft, there will be much difficulty ahead. The formula on the West Bank guarantees negotiating strains a year hence. Part of the price may be new U.S. security relationships, and they will have to be defined.

An agreed peace treaty between Israel and Egypt would be only a beginning. True peace would still require accommodation between Israelis and Palestinians. But it is better to begin.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

China Said Willing on Japan Loan

\$8-Billion in Credits Awaits Peking Assent

TOKYO, March 8 (AP-DJ) — Japan and China in effect have reached a basic agreement on \$8 billion in loans to finance Chinese imports, officials said today, although the accord still awaits final approval from Peking.

Under the agreement a syndicate of 22 major Japanese banks would provide China with \$2 billion in dollar-denominated loans over a five-year period, banking officials said.

Headed by the Bank of Tokyo, the banks proposed interest of 0.625 percent above the prevailing London interbank offered rate (Libor). The Chinese wanted a lower rate, but basically accepted the Japanese proposal, officials said.

Short-Term Loans

The Chinese are scheduled to send a formal reply after they return to Peking. Japanese bank officials are understood to be "positive" that the Chinese will accept their proposed interest rate.

Individual Japanese banks also will provide up to \$6 billion in short-term loans with an annual interest rate of the prevailing Libor plus 0.375 percent.

The financing formula had been worked out by the 22 Japanese banks before the Bank of China mission arrived here Feb. 22 to seek financing for imports from Japan.

Under an eight-year trade agreement signed a year ago, bilateral trade is expected to amount to \$20 billion by 1985.

[Meanwhile, a Japanese survey team confirmed the feasibility of constructing four big dams with hydro-electric plants along the Yangtze and Yellow rivers in central China, a spokesman for the Federation of Electric Power Companies said today. Reuters reported.]

IMF Panel Requests Study Of Substitution Account

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, March 8 (WP) — The International Monetary Fund's policymaking Monetary Committee authorized yesterday a study of a "substitution account" with a report to be made at the IMF's annual meeting next September in Belgrade.

A substitution account would allow countries holding what they believe are excess amounts of dollars to exchange them at the IMF for special drawing rights — an IMF-created reserve unit.

The decision to go ahead with a serious study of such an account was a triumph for those countries that believe it is a step necessary for strengthening the U.S. dollar. But a communiqué issued last night said the purpose "would be to take a further step toward making the SDR the principal reserve asset in the international monetary system."

This is in deference to the U.S. position, which has been willing to go along with a study of the long-debated idea provided that it was an effort to enhance the prestige of the SDR and not considered a dollar-propping measure.

Committee Chairman Denis Healey said that "we have never given this far" with the substitution idea, which was vigorously opposed by some nations, notably the United States, at a committee meeting in Mexico City last spring.

One variation of the old substitution-account theme was a proposal originated by IMF Managing Director Jacques de Larosiere which would place the substitution account on a voluntary basis. Foreign exchange would be turned into IMF, not for SDR themselves, but for an "SDR-denomination claim."

The foreign exchange offered for the new assets would not be related to IMF quotas for SDRs.

Mr. Larosiere and Mr. Healey pressed that the technical details were still vague. "Nobody ex-

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

AEG-Telefunken Estimates '78 Loss

AEG-Telefunken, in a preliminary shareholders' report, estimates it had a consolidated net loss of around \$50 million Deutsche marks last year compared to a profit of around 8 million DM in 1977. In 1976, it reported a net profit of 397 million DM. It says the bulk of last year's loss is due to debts assumed as a result of the dissolution of its joint ownership with Siemens of Kraftwerk Union, which amounted to 215 million DM more than the 1.2 billion DM it had anticipated to receive for this purpose. Turnover last year was 14.1 billion DM, down from the year earlier's 14.3 billion DM. Domestic sales rose 4 percent while foreign turnover fell 6 percent due, in large part, to the revaluation of the mark and completion of a series of large foreign contracts. Deputy chairman Horst Brandt says the company does not foresee paying a dividend before 1981.

Lancia, Saab-Scania in Joint Project

Fiat's Lancia division and Saab-Scania of Sweden have signed letters of intent to jointly develop and manufacture common components for a car to be produced in the 1980s. Fiat says the letters of intent

do not foresee creation of common manufacturing plants or any type of merger. Fiat says the administrative boards of Lancia and Saab-Scania are to act on the accord before April 6.

Chrysler Asks Suppliers to Cut Prices

Chrysler is asking many of its suppliers to reduce prices and, in effect, share the No. 3 automaker's financial pinch. Suppliers say Chrysler has been pressuring them for about a month to cut prices by 1 to 2 percent, in some cases retroactive to Jan. 1. Chrysler officials decline to comment on the subject. A spokesman declares that Chrysler mounts a "constant effort to contain costs." While the industry typically keeps suppliers under constant pressure to hold prices down, Chrysler apparently is the only automaker currently pushing for a broad rollback. Executives at several suppliers link the current campaign to the new administration of Lee Iacocca. Since he was named president last November, the former Ford Motor president has declared cutting costs one of his top priorities. Suppliers are particularly important to Chrysler because it buys more of its components from outside sources than Ford or General Motors.

Fed Details Massive Dollar-Support Aid

NEW YORK, March 8 (HT) —

The United States nearly tripled its foreign exchange market intervention in the quarter ended Jan. 31 from the preceding quarter, spending \$6.86 billion on the dollar-support program announced by President Carter on Nov. 1, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported yesterday.

In one 24-hour period alone, it spent the equivalent of nearly \$1 billion in foreign currencies to purchase dollars. Scott Pardee, senior vice president of the New York Fed, said. In the past, \$200 million in one day was considered a high degree of intervention. On the heaviest day of intervention, the Fed sold \$300 million in foreign currencies in an hour.

Anthony Solomon, Treasury under secretary, said earlier that since the end of January, the United States has recouped much of its outlays and that its dollar-support resources, which amount to \$30 billion, "have hardly been used."

By the end of January, the dollar strength and the United States was able to repay some swap debts

and to restore balances, the Fed reported, adding that since Jan. 31, the United States had been a net buyer of foreign currencies. The Fed spokesmen stressed that the U.S. intervention was not just an effort to stabilize swings, but actually an attempt to reverse market trends.

"The United States is prepared to do things in behalf of its currency that it was not prepared to do in former years," Mr. Pardee said, adding that the authorities would

not be distressed to see speculators "burn their fingers a little bit here and there."

The Fed said that expectations the European Monetary System would start on Jan. 1 caused European central banks to spend the equivalent of \$5 billion late in 1978 to stabilize their currencies.

Other factors putting pressure on the dollar included the turmoil in Iran and the need felt by corporate treasurers to cover their foreign-currency exposures. Additionally, central banks of some developing countries shifted reserves from dollars to Deutsche marks, the report continued.

The Fed said gross intervention by major central banks hit a record \$33.1 billion in the quarter, compared to the previous record of \$31 billion in the August-October 1978 period.

The Fed sold the equivalent of \$5.92 billion of Deutsche marks, \$734.8 million of Swiss francs and \$207.3 million of yen in the latest quarter. About half the foreign currencies used were acquired through drawings on Fed and Treasury swaplines. The remainder was acquired through Treasury transactions with the International Monetary Fund and the sale of foreign-denominated securities in West Germany and Switzerland.

The Fed drew \$3.55 billion of DM from the Bundesbank, \$734.8 million of francs from the Swiss National Bank and \$156.5 million of yen from the Bank of Japan. The Treasury drew \$366.4 million on its separate line with the Bundesbank. It subsequently repaid \$608 million to the Bundesbank. \$605 million to the Swiss National Bank and \$156.5 million to the Bank of Japan. And the Treasury repaid \$392 million to the Bundesbank.

In addition, the Fed repaid \$47.7 million of its special pre-August, 1971 Swiss franc-denominated liabilities, reducing debt to \$139.6 million as of Jan. 31, while the Treasury repaid \$181.7 million, leaving \$531 million of debt outstanding.

Bourse Strike Extended

PARIS, March 8 (AP-DJ) — Clerks at the Paris stock exchange voted today to continue their strike for another week. Securities trading has been halted since Feb. 27, as have operations on the official foreign exchange and gold markets.

SEC Begins Investigation Of KLM Payments in U.S.

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP-DJ) —

The Securities and Exchange Commission, changing its target from suspicious overseas payments by U.S. companies, is now trying to determine whether a foreign-based company should have publicly disclosed millions of dollars in payments made here.

The reversal in investigating suspicious transactions, which has brought acknowledgments of questionable overseas payments from nearly 400 U.S.-based corporations, involves KLM Royal Dutch Airlines' practice of making secret payments to scores of travel agents, freight brokers, cargo handlers and corporate traffic managers to win or hold business.

The recipients of KLM's payments are identified in two audit reports, which show that its annual payments here from a "special fund" ranged from \$2.6 million to \$4.7 million from 1971 to 1975. According to a former KLM auditor, the U.S. global disbursements approached \$25 million a year.

"Within the company, these payments were known as black cash," Mr. De Wit said. "In Japan, the payments were even bigger. . . and I know they were paying off in Canada because I saw receipts."

KLM acknowledges that special payments were made here. But a spokesman claims the carrier did not violate U.S. laws, though he concedes extra commissions to travel agents may have breached agreements of the International Air Transport Association. KLM no longer keeps secret U.S. funds, the spokesman asserts. And, he says, all the payments identified in the audit reports were properly recorded on the company's books.

He contends nothing in the audit reports suggests that the payments violated an injunction, signed in September 1975 by KLM and 17 other carriers, that ended a Justice Department investigation of illegal rebating. Payments from the special fund after that date were not illegal because the injunction only applied to scheduled air transportation, KLM says.

Yesterday, attorneys from the SEC's antitrust division began interviewing Mr. De Wit. In turn, KLM is contending in court that Mr. De Wit is defaming the company by selective disclosure of confidential documents.

KLM shares are traded on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the SEC the mandate to investigate, but the carrier is controlled by the Dutch government, which has been shaken twice already by scandals originating in the United States.

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Other factors putting pressure on the dollar included the turmoil in Iran and the need felt by corporate treasurers to cover their foreign-currency exposures. Additionally, central banks of some developing countries shifted reserves from dollars to Deutsche marks, the report continued.

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Prices Rise Sharply on Wall Street

M-1 Falls \$1.7 Billion; M-2 Off \$700 Million

NEW YORK, March 8 (Reuters) — Casino shares were in the forefront as prices on the New York Stock Exchange soared solid gains today in active trading to reach their best level since late January.

Analysts said that while the 1 percent rise in the February producer price index was large, it was on the low end of Wall Street's expectations.

They added that recent gains by the market had attracted new buying and some short covering, but for any advance to have meaning the volume must exceed 30 million shares a day. That happened today, the first time since January, although much of the total was concentrated in gaming and thrift shares. Some analysts said they saw evidence of institutional interest.

The Dow Jones industrial average added 10.56 points, to 844.85, with advancing issues outnumbering declines 1,007 to 449. Volume rose to 32 million shares from yesterday's 28.99 million.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve reported that the M-1 money supply fell \$1.7 billion in the week ended Feb. 28. The M-1 average for the latest four weeks was down 2.3 percent compared to the 13 weeks previously. M-1 Plus fell \$1.4 billion. M-2 fell \$700 million. M-2's average for the latest four weeks was up 1.3 percent compared to the 13 weeks previously.

Del E. Webb topped the active list on volume of more than 12 million shares, rising 3 1/2 to 23 1/2. Ramada Inns said it sold all 629,600 shares of Webb that it owned.

Ramada, also active, climbed 1 1/2 to 11 1/2. Caesar's World was a stand-out, surging 10 to 63 before a trading halt due to an order influx.

Resorts International "A," on the American Exchange, climbed 3 1/2 to \$4. Bally's manufacturing jumped 4 1/2 to 65 1/2. Harrah's 2 1/2 to 26 1/2 and Playboy 3 1/2 to 24.

Heavily traded American Motors added 4 1/2 to 7 1/2, a new high for the year.

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Libya Said Lowering Oil Output

By Anthony J. Parisi

NEW YORK, March 8 (NYT) — In a move that may add serious new strain to the world oil market, Libya told customers yesterday that it would reduce production at all of its major fields 12 to 18 percent, according to trade sources here.

Western Consortium Seen Bidding for Iran's Crude

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP-DJ) —

Evidence is growing that the consortium which formed the consortium that formerly took most of Iran's oil will try individually to negotiate new contracts with the Islamic regime.

Publicly, most of the 14 companies in the consortium insist they will not pay the \$20 a barrel being sought by Iran, but Royal Dutch/Shell, with a 14-percent share in the consortium, has bought Iranian crude.

Iranian newspapers claimed the transaction caused a split within the consortium. Iranian Oil Participants Ltd. The new Islamic regime has vowed to bypass the consortium in resuming oil exports, but has said individual members of the consortium could buy Iranian oil.

It was learned that in addition to Shell, other members of the consortium are quietly trying to make contact with Iran. "We have been customers of Iran for a long time," an official of one of the major U.S. members of the consortium said, "and we hope to get back in there."

There is, however, increasing concern among the consortium's members as well as among other oil companies about the spot prices of \$18 to \$20 a barrel being paid by Japanese companies. It is feared that this will drive up already inflated prices world-wide and prevent the consortium's members from bargaining down the prices sought by Iran.

"It is certainly risky to buy at those prices, and they (the Japanese companies) are leading the way," said an official of a U.S. company.

Shell would not say what it paid for its cargo of Iranian crude. [An Iran official said today British Petroleum also put in a bid for some Iranian crude but that the bid was rejected because it was too low. Reuters reported. BP, which holds a 40-percent interest in the consortium, refused to divulge details.]

The department said prices of ready-for-market foods rose 1.6 percent after January's 1.8-percent advance, while non-food prices rose 0.9 percent, compared to 1.1 percent in January. It was the fifth time in the last six months that food has climbed by at least 1 percent; part of this was attributed to bad weather.

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The cutbacks would drain an additional 330,000 barrels a day or so from the world market, which was estimated to be short some 2 million barrels daily before Iranian production resumed this week. The Libyan reductions are supposed to begin April 1, industry sources said, and would apparently continue through the second quarter.

The decision baffled analysts. The Libyans blamed "technical reasons" for the decision, but specialists here said it was highly unlikely that any oil-producing country would encounter problems in all of its major fields at once.

Legally, the Libyans invoked force majeure — an "act-of-God" clause in most contracts — to alter their supply contracts with the companies. It normally produces about 2.2 MBD. When the oil market tightened after Iran stopped exporting oil, Libya put through two successive price surcharges adding up to about a 9 percent increase.

Late in January, Libya announced a cutback at the Brega field, one of its biggest, and one expert said yesterday that there could well

[illegible]

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

**New Issue
March,**

**This advertisement appears
as a matter of record only.**

Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles

6½ % Deutsche Mark Bonds of 1979/1986

unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by
Leifhønen Aktiengesellschaft, Cologne

Contents

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.....

All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

March. 197



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(Honda Giken Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha)

U.S. \$50,000,000

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Wood Gundy Limited	Yamachi International (Europe) Limited	Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	Dean Witter Reynolds International, Inc.
			Yamatane Securities Co., Ltd.

NEW YORK, March 8 — Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Thru Year Ago	Dec	Mar
COFFEES			
Cocoa Beans, lb.	N.O.	64.00	64.00
Cocoa Beans, lb.	N.O.	1.27	1.25
Princed 64-36-20, 70	0.44	0.44	0.44
METALS			
Steel Billets (P.M.I.), ton	280.00	275.00	275.00
Iron & Steel, ton	227.36	214.36	214.36
Sheet Steel, 36 in. x 72 in.	112.18	112.18	112.18
Lead, lb.	0.44	0.44	0.44
Copper, lb.	0.95-0.96	0.95-0.96	0.95-0.96
Aluminum, lb.	0.34	0.34	0.34
Zinc, lb.	0.34	0.34	0.34
Gold, 100 gms.	229.45	229.45	229.45
COMMODITY INDEXES			
Meat & Poultry (Base 100 Dec. 31, 1971)			
March 8, 1979	107.50	107.50	107.50
— Preliminary			
— Nominal			

NEW YORK FUTURES

March 8, 1979

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close
COFFEE 'C'				
Mar	132.50	134.50	132.50	134.50
May	132.50	134.50	132.50	134.50
Jul	132.50	134.50	132.50	134.50
Sep	132.50	134.50	132.50	134.50
Nov	132.50	134.50	132.50	134.50
Dec	132.50	134.50	132.50	134.50
Jan	132.50	134.50	132.50	134.50
Feb	132.50	134.50	132.50	134.50
Mar	132.50	134.50	132.50	134.50

Est. sales: 1,200 sales Wed. 12.85.

Total open interest Wed. 5,672 off 128 from Tues.

COCOA

5,000 lbs. cents per lb.

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close
Mar	149.70	151.00	149.70	151.00
May	149.70	151.00	149.70	151.00
Jul	149.70	151.00	149.70	151.00
Sep	149.70	151.00	149.70	151.00
Nov	149.70	151.00	149.70	151.00
Dec	149.70	151.00	149.70	151.00
Jan	149.70	151.00	149.70	151.00
Feb	149.70	151.00	149.70	151.00
Mar	149.70	151.00	149.70	151.00

Est. sales: 1,000 sales Wed. 999.

Total open interest Wed. 6,732 off 63 from Tues.

ORANGE JUICE

15,000 lbs. cents per lb.

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close
Mar	107.50	108.50	107.50	108.50
May	107.50	108.50	107.50	108.50
Jul	107.50	108.50	107.50	108.50
Sep	107.50	108.50	107.50	108.50
Nov	107.50	108.50	107.50	108.50
Dec	107.50	108.50	107.50	108.50
Jan	107.50	108.50	107.50	108.50
Feb	107.50	108.50	107.50	108.50
Mar	107.50	108.50	107.50	108.50

Est. sales: 300 sales Wed. 323.

Total open interest Wed. 8,377 off 36 from Tues.

COTTON, No. 2

50,000 lbs. cents per lb.

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close
Mar	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
May	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
Jul	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
Sep	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
Nov	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
Dec	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
Jan	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
Feb	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
Mar	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00

Est. sales: 300 sales Wed. 323.

Total open interest Wed. 8,377 off 36 from Tues.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Open High Low Close Chg.

CORN

5,000 bu. dollars per bu.

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close
Mar	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
May	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Jul	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Sep	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Nov	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Dec	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Jan	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Feb	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Mar	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50

Total open interest Wed. 14,222 off 401 from Tues.

SOYBEANS

5,000 bu. dollars per bu.

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close
Mar	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
May	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Jul	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Sep	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Nov	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Dec	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Jan	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Feb	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Mar	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50

Total open interest Wed. 13,171 off 20 from Tues.

SOYBEAN MEAL

100 tons, dollars per ton

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close
Mar	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00
May	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00
Jul	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00
Sep	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00
Nov	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00
Dec	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00
Jan	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00
Feb	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00
Mar	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00

Total open interest Wed. 52,735 off 290 from Tues.

WHEAT

5,000 bu. dollars per bu.

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close
Mar	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
May	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Jul	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Sep	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Nov	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Dec	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Jan	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Feb	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Mar	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50

Total open interest Wed. 5,572 off 134 from Tues.

OATS

5,000 bu. dollars per bu.

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close
Mar	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
May	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Jul	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Sep	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Nov	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Dec	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Jan	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Feb	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Mar	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50

Total open interest Wed. 5,572 off 134 from Tues.

CHICAGO FUTURES

March 8, 1979

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close
Mar	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
May	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Jul	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Sep	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Nov	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Dec	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Jan	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Feb	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Mar	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50

Est. sales: 300 sales Wed. 323.

Total open interest Wed. 8,377 off 36 from Tues.

COTTON, No. 2

50,000 lbs. cents per lb.

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close
Mar	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
May	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
Jul	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
Sep	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
Nov	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
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COTTON, No. 2

50,000 lbs. cents per lb.

1.7120	3.5
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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible][illegible]

March 8, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.
London	238.75	236.25	-3.
Zurich	238.625	239.375	-3.
Paris 112.5 kital	241.46	N.A.	-2.

* Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.

U.S. dollars per ounce.

March 8, 1979

Company	Price	Yen	Price	Yen
Asahi Glass	348	Matsui E. Wks	5	50
Cannon	356	Mitsubishi Hy Ind.	1	100
Del. Mats. Print	542	Mitsubishi Corp.	3	300
Daikin Ind.	547	Yokohama Sp. Co.	4	400
Fuji Photo	651	Mitsubishi	1	100
Hitachi	627	Nissan Elec.	2	200
Honda Motor	475	Sharp	4	400
C. Itoh	487	Sony Corp.	1,7	170
Japan Air L.	2,630	Sumitomo Bank	2	200
Kansai El. Pwr.	1,121	Taiheo Marine	2	200
Kao Soap	622	Tokaido	1	100
Kirin Brewery	455	Tokai	1	100
Kumagai	567	Tokyo Marine	2	200
Kobayashi	281	Tosny	1	100
Matsui El. Ind.	685	Toyoko	2	200

Discussion

Revenue, Profits in Millions		
Belgium		
Societe Generale de Banque		
Year	1975	1976
Profits.....	1,051.1	1,183.5
(Figures in Belgian francs)		

Plessey

3rd Quarter	1979	1978
Revenue.....	160.90	148.5
Profits.....	9.83	9.7
Per Share.....	0.0282	0.025
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue.....	464.80	441.6
Profits.....	32.95	31.9
Per Share.....	0.0893	0.085

* Interim dividend for the current fiscal year increased to \$4.145 from \$4.19 cents per ADR.

First Half **197**

Revenue.....	278,350.	287,620.
Profits.....	4,570.	2,120.
Per Share.....	4.75	2.30

(Figures in yen)

United States		
Gulf & Western Industries		
2nd Quarter	1979	1978
Revenue	1,310.	1,000.
Profits	55.37	40.31
Per share	1.10	0.79
First Half	1979	1978
Revenue	2,510.	2,010.
Profits	115.61	79.43
Per share	2.29	1.51

Figures in U.S. dollars

Iran Sets 1

1 01 02 03

TEHRAN, March 8 (AP-DJ) — Iran's new government plans to produce 3 million barrels of oil a day, only half the oil the previous regime produced but at the highest end of the earlier-forecast 2 to 3 million barrels daily officials had indicated, Hasan Nazih, managing director of the National Iranian Oil Co., said today.

Current production is about 2.1 MBD, of which 700,000 are being used for domestic consumption.

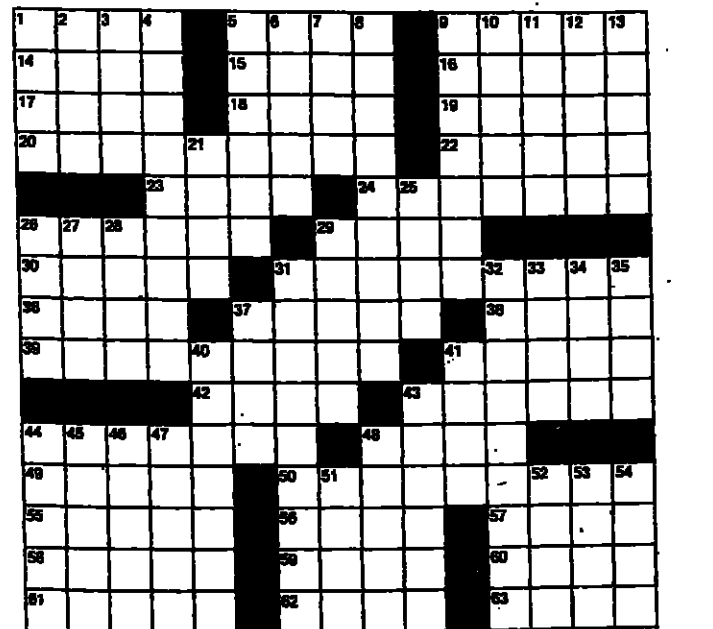
The country currently is producing only enough natural gas for domestic consumption, he said, but with the expected increase in crude oil production, we expect to increase the volume of natural gas production so we can resume exports to the Soviet Union." Iran has a long-term agreement with its neighbor under which 30 billion cubic feet of natural gas are exported annually to the southern regions of the Soviet Union by pipeline.

Through New York Industrial Indemnity Fund

Product	bid/offer quotes	Business done last week low/high
March 29	831/837	811/837
April 26	831/838	813/838
May 21	830/838	811/838

PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON NY
 Hedgerath 214, AMSTERDAM
 Tel. 211/84 Tel-x 1216

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



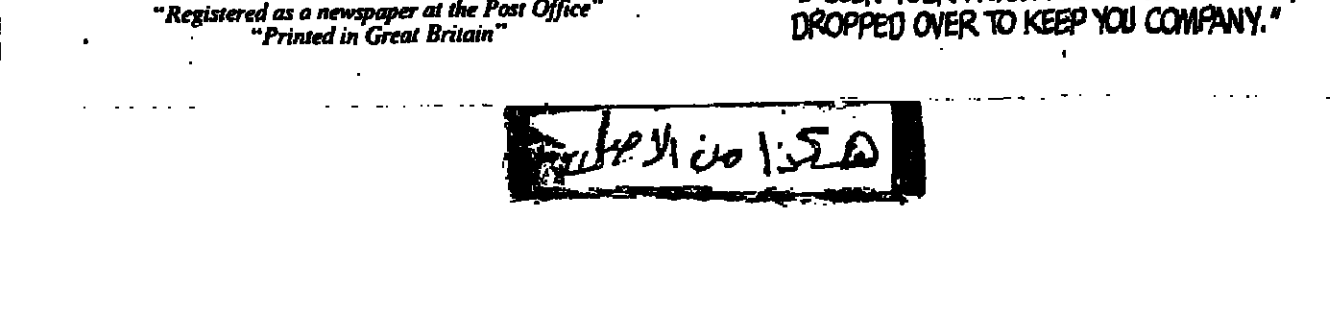
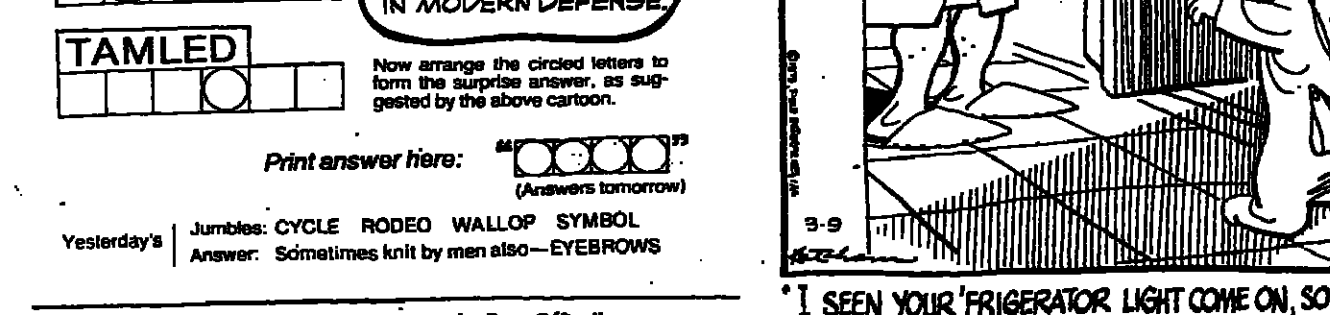
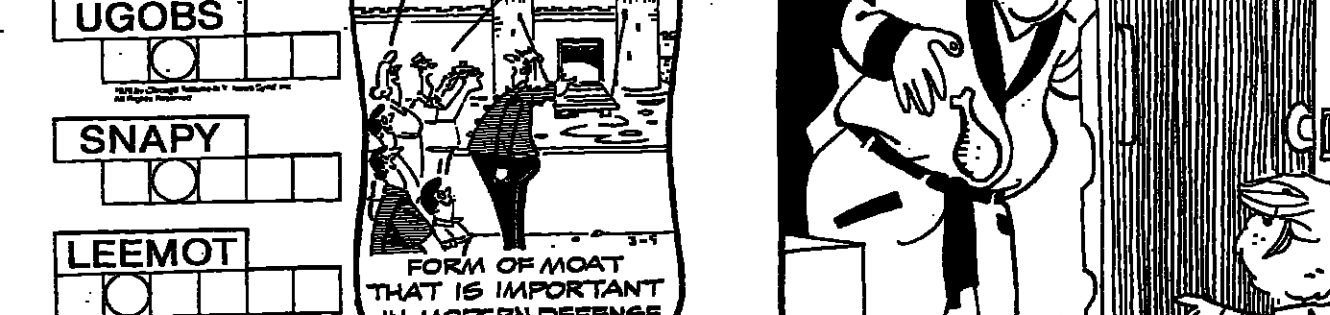
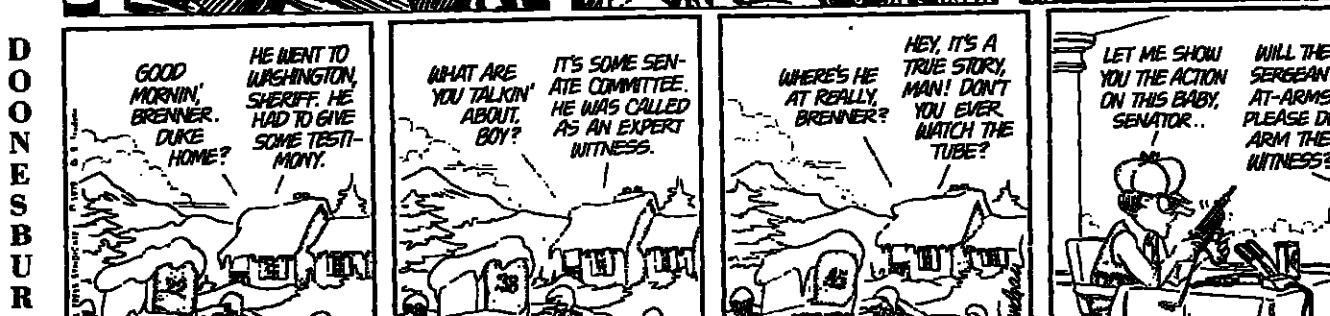
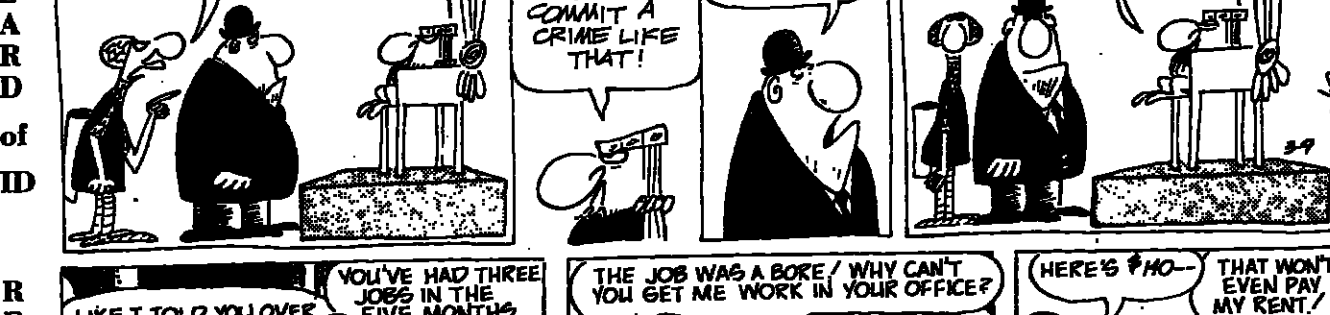
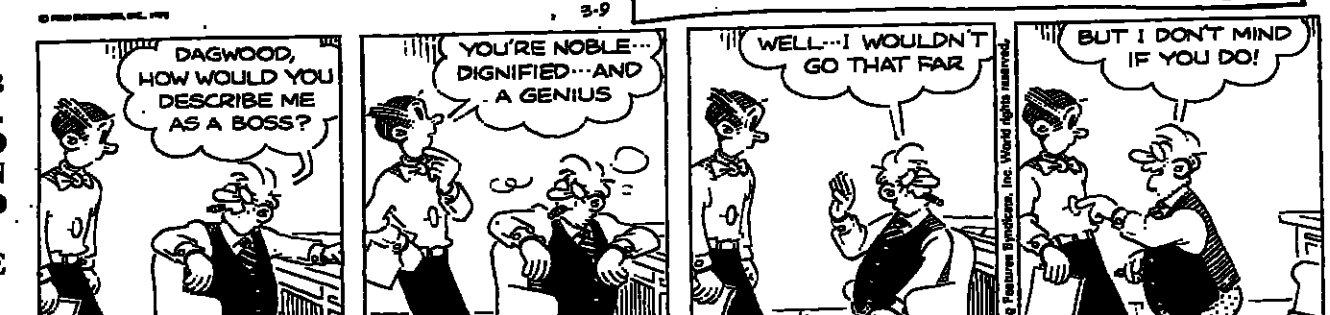
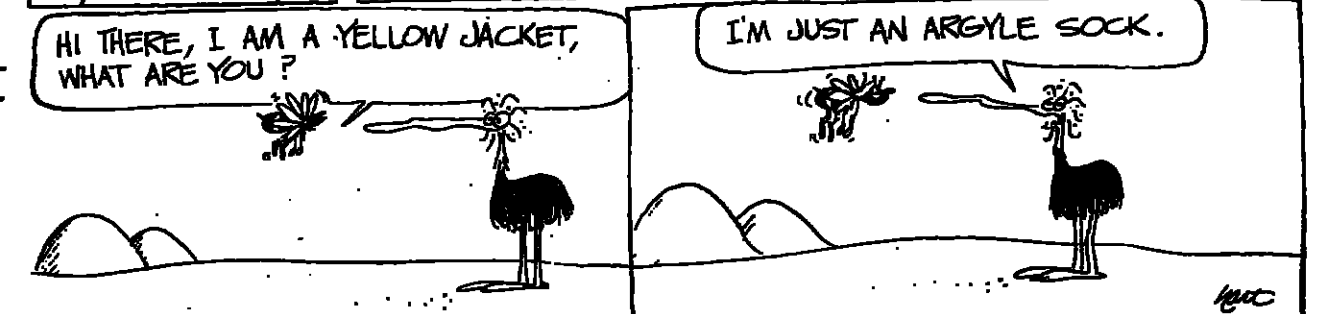
- ACROSS**
- 1 London's bohemian quarter
 - 5 Gaiety girl
 - 9 Boutonniere locale
 - 14 Ancient victim
 - 15 As a friend: Fr.
 - 17 Australian parrot
 - 18 — example
 - 20 Provisions
 - 21 Van Winkle's wife, e.g.
 - 22 Small news photo
 - 23 Little Jack's prize
 - 24 Busy businessman before Easter
 - 26 Unstable
 - 28 Belgradian
 - 30 Set into the surface
 - 31 Lara's creator
 - 32 Stupely
 - 37 Island SW of the British
 - 38 O'Connor's "The Sadness"
 - 39 Certain classifieds
 - 41 Like a close call
 - 42 "For — runneth soon in gentle hearts": Chaucer
- DOWN**
- 1 Tar
 - 2 Double-wood woodwind
 - 3 Stuttgart Mr.
 - 4 Zeus and company
 - 5 One of Verne's twenty thousand
 - 6 Indian state
 - 7 Bridge
 - 8 Combination of parts to form a whole
 - 9 Beatles song
 - 10 Concerning
 - 11 Describe grammatically
 - 12 Wheat variety
 - 13 Tilted arena
 - 21 Cohort
 - 22 Humanities
 - 23 Speech defect
 - 27 Pay one's share
 - 28 Become fuzzy
 - 29 — Lunn (tea cake)
 - 31 Coagulant bodies in the blood
 - 32 Couchant
 - 33 Neighbor of Mont
 - 34 Site of the Hall of Private Audience
 - 35 Boca Chica et al.
 - 37 Geralt's wife
 - 40 Sumptuous
 - 41 Poikile
 - 43 Dissolved substance
 - 44 Happen
 - 45 Carried along
 - 46 Springs
 - 47 Rajah's wife
 - 48 Kind of book or check
 - 51 I.C.A.
 - 52 Virginia willow
 - 53 Color of raw silk
 - 54 Snort

WEATHER

ALGAEVA	13	55	Shows	MADRID	12	55	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	7	45	Mist	MILAN	14	57	Fair
ANKARA	10	50	Cloudy	MONTREAL	3	37	Cloudy
ATHENS	15	59	Fair	MUNICH	3	37	Snow
BEIRUT	15	59	Cloudy	NICE	15	59	Fair
BELGRADE	16	41	Overcast	PARIS	9	46	Fair
BERLIN	6	43	Overcast	PRAGUE	14	57	Overcast
BRUSSELS	7	45	Fair	ROME	14	57	Overcast
BUDAPEST	7	45	Fair	SOFIA	11	52	Fair
CASABLANCA	17	43	Shows	STOCKHOLM	4	39	Fair
COPENHAGEN	3	37	Mist	TEHRAN	16	61	Cloudy
COSTA MESA, CALIF.	15	59	Overcast	TEL AVIV	9	46	Fair
DUBLIN	8	46	Fair	TOKYO	19	64	Mist
EDINBURGH	7	45	Fair	TUNIS	19	64	Mist
FLORENCE	15	59	Fair	VIENNA	7	45	Overcast
FRANKFURT	7	45	Cloudy	WARSAW	2	34	Fair
GENEVA	9	48	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	11	52	Fair
HELSINKI	8	46	Fair	ZURICH	7	45	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	3	37	Rain				
JAKARTA	19	64	Cloudy				
LONDON	14	57	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Mist				

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISMENT	
March 8, 1979	
The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following margin of symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the FIF: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (q)—quarterly; (i)—irregularly.	
ANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.	
(d) Barbond	SF 726.90
(d) Barmid	SF 670.00
(d) Barmid	SF 670.00
(d) Barmid	SF 670.00
BANQUE VON ERNST & Co.	
(d) CEF Fund	SF 15.90
(d) CEF Fund	SF 15.90
(d) CEF Fund	SF 15.90
BRITANNIA TRUST MGMT. (CH) Ltd.	
(w) Universal Dollar Fund	\$5.30
(w) Universal Dollar Fund	\$5.30
(w) Universal Dollar Fund	\$5.30
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL	
(w) Capital Int'l Fund	\$17.72
(w) Capital Int'l Fund	\$17.72
(w) Capital Int'l Fund	\$17.72
CREDIT SUISSE	
(d) Actions Suisse	SF 384.25
(d) Actions Suisse	SF 384.25
(d) Actions Suisse	SF 384.25
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT	
(d) Concentro	DM 20.00
(d) Concentro	DM 20.00
(d) Concentro	DM 20.00
FIDELITY FUND INC.	
(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$24.27
(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$24.27
(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$24.27
FIDELITY FUND INC. (CH) Ltd.	
(w) Fidelity Sterling A	\$24.27
(w) Fidelity Sterling A	\$24.27
(w) Fidelity Sterling A	\$24.27
G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD.	
(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	\$11.34
(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	\$11.34
(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	\$11.34
JARDINE FLEMING	
(d) Jardine Japan Fund	\$72.75
(d) Jardine Japan Fund	\$72.75
(d) Jardine Japan Fund	\$72.75
LLOYDS BANK INT. POB GENEVA	
(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 333.50
(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 333.50
(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 333.50
ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT. (Bernardo)	
(w) Reserve Assets Fd. Ltd.	\$9.81
(w) Reserve Assets Fd. Ltd.	\$9.81
(w) Reserve Assets Fd. Ltd.	\$9.81
SOFIO GROUPS GENEVA	
(d) Portion S. Est	SF 121.00
(d) Portion S. Est	SF 121.00
(d) Portion S. Est	SF 121.00
SWISS BANK CORP.	
(d) Swiss Bank Corp.	SF 314.50
(d) Swiss Bank Corp.	SF 314.50
(d) Swiss Bank Corp.	SF 314.50
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND	
(d) Union Bank of Sw.	SF 39.25
(d) Union Bank of Sw.	SF 39.25
(d) Union Bank of Sw.	SF 39.25
UNION INVESTMENT FRANKFURT	
(d) Union Invest. Fd.	DM 11.50
(d) Union Invest. Fd.	DM 11.50
(d) Union Invest. Fd.	DM 11.50



BOOKS

SOPHIA, LIVING AND LOVING
Her Own Story
By A.E. Hotchner. Morrow. 256 pp. \$9.95.

FOREVER, SOPHIA
An Intimate Portrait
By Alan Levy. Baronet. Paper. 256 pp. \$3.95.

Reviewed by Chris Chase

OF THE two books about Sophia Loren to come out at roughly the same time, the one by A.E. Hotchner has been put together purposefully in Sophia's own voice (it's told in the first person) after four months of intensive daily interviews. The other, by Alan Levy, is based on having "visited" Loren "nine different times."

The jacket copy of the Hotchner book promises to reveal how Loren "overcame the ravages of war, the rebuffs of Rome's movie people, the fury of the Catholic Church and the public sinning. There was agony, too, in the choice of a husband between Cary Grant and Carlo Ponti. Her incredible fight to have a child was frustrated by miscarriages and enormous physical and emotional suffering."

So what else do you want? Well, what I wanted was more colloquial flavor of Sophia Loren talking. To me, the Hotchner book reads as if it's written by a writer, and (further) more a writer for whom English is the mother tongue. Take Chapter One, sentence one: "We were only ten minutes out of Paris when the plane hit a stone wall, and rocked violently, and fell intermittently before righting itself." If Loren really sounds like that, then I apologize.

Still, hers is a fabulous soap opera, the tale of an illegitimate urchin, sleeping four in a bed with relatives, starving into stealing food during the war, and so career-impaired by an ambitious mother that she was banged on the head every time she made a mistake while practicing the piano.

By the age of 14, skinny Sophia had bloomed (a teacher proposed marriage; her mother advised him to go home and take a cold bath), and she was still a teen-ager when she became involved with Carlo Ponti, the movie producer. Her mother waited ("He's a married man with two children, he's twenty years older than you, and you will have nothing but heartache. You want heartache?") but Sophia didn't care. "Of course he was still living with his wife and children but my feelings were too strong now to be deterred by Pozzoli's morals or anyone else's. I needed love." Organ sting, as they used to say in daytime TV. Even when Loren and Ponti were legally married in France "after eight years of struggle and abuse," her mother remained gloomy. "Not in white and not in the Church," she said.

She is interesting on the subject of Marcello Mastroianni, and touching on the subject of the late Vittorio de Sica. (Once she was grieving over the theft of some jewels, de Sica stopped her weeping. "We're a couple of penniless Neapolitans who have struck it rich... and if there is one great truth I have learned about life, it is this: Never cry over anything that can't cry over you.")

She didn't enjoy being directed, by George Cukor ("He made me mimic his intonations, his gestures, his facial expressions, even his eye movements, every day on the set, voice (it's told in the first person) after four months of intensive daily interviews. The other, by Alan Levy, is based on having "visited" Loren "nine different times."

The jacket copy of the Hotchner book promises to reveal how Loren "overcame the ravages of war, the rebuffs of Rome's movie people, the fury of the Catholic Church and the public sinning. There was agony, too, in the choice of a husband between Cary Grant and Carlo Ponti. Her incredible fight to have a child was frustrated by miscarriages and enormous physical and emotional suffering."

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There's a bit too much about Levy and his wife and kiddies in the book, a bit of a feeling that Levy chases the movie star from pillar to post trying to get himself invited to supper (when Loren was quarantined in Austria, making a movie, the Vienna-based Levy offered to come over with the family on Saturday or Sunday), but for the most part, his opus is entertaining. Levy doesn't believe she loved Cary Grant ("Sophia treated Cary's crush lightly"). He goes into more detail than does Hotchner about the famous Ponti villa with its fountains, gardens, frescoes; he quotes from old — and often amusing — sources, not just magazine articles but a previous Loren biography by a man named Donald Zee and he repeats one of the few unflattering descriptions of Loren ever uttered by a co-star, Alan Ladd said working with her was "like being bombed by watermelons."

Loren, says Levy, is afraid of oysters and mussels — "You can get hepatitis from both of them" — but she isn't scared of wrinkles. "What can you do about age?" she says. "It's a condition, not a privilege."

To know the lady — even through books — is a lot of fun.

Chris Chase co-authored "The Times of My Life with Betty Ford" and "Life is a Banquet" with Rosalind Russell.

©Washington Post

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

It does not often happen that the declarer has to start worrying about the location of a seven spot when the dummy appears, but that was South's fate on the diagrammed deal.

Instead of opening three diamonds, as many would do, South passed originally and then bid diamonds on the next round. West made an imaginative double, since he had hopes of a good penalty and had no clear prospects of gain.

With a fit in his partner's trump suit and a minimum diamond holding, East was not too happy, but eventually decided to defend. It can be seen that East-West can make four hearts, rather luckily, since the hearts break evenly and the club queen falls conveniently. But this contract is not a likely one, so East-West rated to win the deal if they could defeat two diamonds.

When the club king was led and the dummy appeared, South could count seven trump tricks. The heart suit represented a good chance at an eighth, and it was highly probable that East held at least one top honor in the suit. But if the defenders avoided heart leads, South would need two entries to the dummy.

The trump ace was one, and the only other possibility was the trump six. Thus South was immediately worrying about the location of the seven, and also whether West would rise to the occasion and make a most unusual play: If the four was led from the closed hand, with a finesse in view, West would have to play the seven if he had it to block the second entry.

West led clubs and continued the suit, for South to ruff the second round with a lead in trump. He led the spade ten, and West grabbed the trick with a queen and led another club. When South ruffed with an honor and led his remaining spade, West should have worked out that his partner held the spade king. With an original holding of 9-6, East would have signaled the nine on the first trick. If East had been allowed to win and lead a trump, the defense would have remained in control.

But West put up his spade ace, a fatal error. Breaking the heart suit now was due to give South his eighth trick. Leading a club would be a ruff and sluff. Leading a spade would establish dummy's spade. Avoiding all these unattractive possibilities, West tried leading his diamond deuce.

South held his breath and finessed the six in the dummy. When this won, he was a happy man, but still had a choice.

The obvious play was to lead a heart, since East was sure to have a high honor. But it was clear from the bidding and play that spades and trumps were both breaking evenly, so South ruffed a spade, establishing two winners, re-entered dummy with the trump ace to make two more hearts on spades to make an overtrick.

In the post-mortem, West lamented his failure to lead the diamond seven, but this would not have helped. South would have won with the ace and preserved the three in his hand. West needed a trump lead from his partner or the declarer to be able to defeat the contract.

NORTH
♠ 7542
♥ 765
♦ A6
♣ 1073

EAST (D)
♠ K96
♥ K108
♦ 54
♣ J9842

SOUTH
♠ 103
♥ QJ3
♦ KQJ10983
♣ Q

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: East South West North
Pass Pass 1♣ Pass
INT. 2♣ Pass
Pass Pass
West led the club king.

